THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

VOL. VIII.—No. 37. PHILADELPHIA, TUESDAY, AUGUST 13, 1867. DOUBLE SHEET—THREE CENTS.

CABINET RUPTURE.

Important Correspondence Between Andrew Johnson, Edwin M. Stanton, and General U. S. Grant—The Protest of Mr. Stanton Against the Action of the President.

OPINIONS OF THE PUBLIC PRESS.

Rumored Removal of the Southern Commanders.

PAST CABINET RUPTURES.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

WASHINGTON, August 13.—The following are correct copies of all letters upon the subject of the suspension of Secretary Stanton, which I have been permitted to make this morning:—

EXECUTIVE MANSION, WASHINGTON, August 12, 1867.—SIR:—By virtue of the power and authority vested in me as President by the Constitution and laws of the United States, you are hereby suspended from office as Secretary of War, and will cease to exercise any and all functions pertaining to the same. You will at once transfer to General Ulysses S. Grant, who has this day been authorized and empowered to act as Secretary of War *ad interim*, all records, books, papers, and other public property now in your custody and charge.

Very respectfully yours, A. JOHNSON.
To the Hon. E. M. Stanton, Secretary of War.

WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON CITY, August 12, 1867.—SIR:—Your note of this date has been received, informing me that by virtue of the power and authority vested in you as President by the Constitution and laws of the United States, I am suspended from office as Secretary of War, and will cease to exercise any and all functions pertaining to the same; and also directing me at once to transfer to U. S. Grant, who has this day been authorized and empowered to act as Secretary of War *ad interim*, all records, books, papers, and other public property now in my custody and charge. Under a sense of public duty I am compelled to deny your right, under the Constitution and laws of the United States, without the advice and consent of the Senate, and without legal cause, to suspend me from the office of Secretary of War, or the exercise of any or all functions pertaining to the same, or without such advice and consent to compel me to transfer to any person the records, books, papers, and public property in my custody as Secretary of War; but, inasmuch as the General commanding the armies of the United States has been appointed *ad interim*, and has notified me that he has accepted that appointment, I have no authority but to submit, under protest, to superior force.

Very respectfully, yours,
E. M. STANTON, Secretary of War.
To the President.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, WASHINGTON CITY, Aug. 12, 1867.—SIR:—The Hon. E. M. Stanton having this day been suspended as Secretary of War, you are hereby authorized and empowered to act as Secretary of War *ad interim*, and will at once enter upon the discharge of the duties of that office. The Secretary of War has been instructed to transfer to you all the records, books, papers, and other public property now in his custody and charge.

Very respectfully yours,
ANDREW JOHNSON.
Gen. Ulysses S. Grant, Washington, D. C.

HEADQUARTERS ARMIES UNITED STATES, WASHINGTON CITY, August 12, 1867.—SIR:—Enclosed herewith I have to transmit to you a copy of a letter just received from the President of the United States, notifying me of my assignment as Acting Secretary of War, and directing me to assume those duties at once. In notifying you of my acceptance, I cannot let the opportunity pass without expressing to you my appreciation of the zeal, patriotism, firmness, and ability with which you have discharged the duty of Secretary of War.

With great respect, your ob't servant,
U. S. GRANT, General.
Hon. E. M. Stanton, Secretary of War.

WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON CITY, August 12, 1867.—General:—Your note of this date, accompanied by a copy of a letter addressed to you August 12 by the President, appointing you Secretary of War *ad interim*, and informing me of your acceptance of the appointment, has been received. Under a sense of public duty I am compelled to deny the President's right under the laws of the United States to suspend me from office as Secretary of War, or to authorize any other person to enter upon the discharge of the duties of that office, or to require me to transfer to you, or to any person, the records, books, papers, and other public property in my official custody as Secretary of War; but inasmuch as the President has assumed to suspend me from office as Secretary of War, and you have notified me of your acceptance of the appointment of Secretary of War *ad interim*, I have no alternative but to submit, under protest, to the superior force of the President. You will accept my acknowledgment of the kind terms in which you have notified me of your acceptance of the President's appointment, and my cordial reciprocation of the sentiments expressed. I am, with sincere regard, truly yours,

EDWIN M. STANTON, Secretary of War.
To General U. S. Grant.

OPINIONS OF THE PUBLIC PRESS ON THE REMOVAL OF SECRETARY STANTON.

A Grand Coup d'Etat at Washington—A New Political Departure.

From the Herald.

The President has struck a decisive blow. Stanton, as Secretary of War, has been superseded, and General Grant, for the present, is appointed to take charge of the War Department. We presume that before making this change Mr. Johnson had a full understanding with General Grant, and that the latter, without hesitation, will enter upon his new duties. We know that his appointment, if accepted, will command the confidence of the country, and that thus no apprehensions of any serious loss to the public service will arise from Mr. Stanton's suspension. Moreover, by the explanatory Reconstruction bill, passed at the late extraordinary session of Congress, Grant is specifically charged with the general management of the work of reconstruction. In being advanced to the head of the War Department, therefore, he will only have a larger discretion in the discharge of these important duties.

So far, then, the President has properly met the issue raised by a defiant subordinate in his refusal to resign when politely requested to leave. But Mr. Johnson must not stop here. He has only crossed the Rubicon; the great fight is still before him, and he must fight it out. The broad and general issue between him and the rampant radicals is still between his policy and their policy, although reduced to the application of the Reconstruction laws of Congress. He proposes a liberal interpretation whereby the Southern whites will have a chance in this business of the reorganization of the ten outside Southern States. The radicals propose and have inaugurated a rigid and inflexible enforcement of the laws against the Southern whites, and have shown liberality only to the blacks, whereby the political destinies of the several States concerned may fall into their hands. The question thus presented is whether the ten excluded Southern States, as a national political balance of power, shall be controlled hereafter, for ten, twenty, or fifty years, by their five hundred thousand nigger voters, as they were for seventy years before their rebellion by their three hundred thousand nigger drivers. Is the country at large prepared and ready for the transfer of the political power of the South from the late oligarchy of slaveholders to their emancipated negro slaves? Is there no half-way house of safety between the one extreme and the other? President Johnson thinks there is, while Stanton and his radical supporters hold that there is not, and are resolved that there shall not be.

Upon this broad and general issue Stanton has been displaced, and General Grant, in stepping into the vacancy, takes the popular influence with him from Stanton and his radical faction over to the side of the Administration. This is an important point gained. But it is only the beginning of the work required of Mr. Johnson to clear the track of radical obstructions. We have heard enough within the last few days of the want of backbone and harmony in his Cabinet, to satisfy us that the suspension of Stanton will only weaken the Administration if not followed up by other suspensions. "In for a penny, in for a pound." From the State Department down to the Attorney-General, a new Cabinet is wanted to sustain and strengthen General Grant and the President in this new political departure. The Cabinet under Mr. Johnson has been a patchwork Cabinet long enough, and, having broken ground for a decisive reconstruction, he ought to make of it a clean piece of work, beginning, if not already written, with a courteous letter, embracing many thanks, requesting Mr. Seward to retire. That old "Paul Pry," Thurlow Weed, among other things to be considered, will thus be got rid of, in a similar step whereby "Honest Old Abe" was relieved of the annoyances of the Blair family.

Matters at Washington.

From the Times.

Mr. Johnson is vindicating his reputation for obstinacy. He has resolved to rid the Government of all who refuse to support his policy, and has begun with Mr. Stanton. Warnings and remonstrances have been disregarded. The danger of doing that which exhibits the Executive in an attitude of implacable hostility to Congress is unheeded. He insists upon his right to throw down the gauntlet, and must take the consequences.

How long other members of the Cabinet can afford to share the odium which attaches to Mr. Johnson's present course, is a problem which their friends find difficult in solving. To sympathize with the principles professed by the President, and to concede the propriety of the views on which his policy has until recently been supposed to rest, is one thing. To divide with him the responsibility of a gratuitous and unprofitable war upon the measures of Congress—to take issue with the Republican party on the fundamental points of its policy, and identify themselves with the enemies of that party and of the Union—is another and totally different thing. The latter, however, is undoubtedly the position which every Cabinet officer must hold who, actively or impliedly, makes himself in any manner a party to the purpose manifested in the suspension of Mr. Stanton. Are Mr. Randall and Mr. Seward prepared to encounter this responsibility? Are they willing to be suspected of participation in a course which aims at the decapitation of tried servants and champions of the Union to gratify the malignity of Mr. Johnson, and give effect to the suggestions of the Jerry Blacks from whom he now seeks counsel? These inquiries are echoed by thousands, who, amid the conflict of the last few months, have never lost faith in the Unionism of these departmental chiefs.

Meanwhile General Grant administers the affairs of the War Department. An attempt will be made to invest the circumstance with a significance wholly unwarranted. Through many channels it will be asserted that General Grant's compliance with the call indicates his approval of Mr. Stanton's removal, and consequently of the policy which exacts that proceeding. On this head, fortunately, there is no room for misrepresentation. General Grant has not allowed his habitual reticence to leave the country in doubt as to his position on the great occasion of difference between Congress and the Executive. He supports the plan of Congress, and is in favor of its prompt and vigorous enforcement. The Copperhead counsellors of Mr. Johnson will derive no succor from General Grant. His acceptance of the duties as Secretary is temporary and formal, and will neither blind him to the mischief-breeding tendencies of the President's action, nor impair the efficacy of the backing he gives to Sheridan, Pope, and other objects of executive hostility.

Other attempts will probably be heard of designed to damage Mr. Stanton's departmental reputation, and produce an impression that the suspension proceeds from other than political causes. But this manœuvre will avail Mr. Johnson nothing. It is too late to push this or any similar pretense. For the fact stands out sharp and clear, that Mr. Johnson found no fault with Mr. Stanton until the positive adhesion of the latter to the policy of Congress brought down upon him the vengeance of his superior. No amount of ingenuity on the part of the President or his friends will hide or alter the complexion of the act of yesterday or of the programme into which it enters. Mr. Stanton is removed, not for mal-administration, or corruption, or any wrong-doing of any sort, but solely and simply as a punishment of his sturdy Unionism and his unyielding antagonism to the pro-Rebel policy of the President.

Mr. Stanton Removed.

From the Tribune.

Mr. Stanton has been removed from office, but the principles he represented remain. We repeat that, although the President's action is unjustified, and likely to have evil results, yet on the whole the country may gain by it. Mr. Stanton's presence in the Cabinet may have restrained the President, but did not change the policy of the Administration. It was a negative protection. At the same time Mr. Stanton shielded Mr. Johnson from a great deal of indignation that justly belonged to him, and prevented his policy from fully working out its own destruction. Now we are to have the lines tightly drawn. The President has resolved upon opposing reconstruction; Congress has resolved that the laws shall be executed, and there is no longer a power in office to intervene. We are well satisfied to abandon Mr. Johnson's Administration to its own devices; it is useless to longer hope that a Republican in the Cabinet could patch it up, and make it worthy of the people's confidence. "Ephraim is joined to his idols; let him alone."

We know now where we stand. There is no complaint that Mr. Stanton had not discharged his duties faithfully; it is plain that he is suspended simply because he is a Republican. Mr. Johnson could not endure that the Secretary of War should be resolved to execute the laws in the spirit in which they were laid down. Mr. Stanton's offense was that he chose to obey the laws, even if in doing so he disobeyed the President. The Senate will determine whether his suspension was legal; and in the meanwhile Mr. Stanton has put it on record that he has yielded only to superior force. He could not resist the combined authority of the Commander-in-Chief of the Army and the General of the Army. When General Grant agreed with the President, and sent word to the Secretary that he had accepted from the President the position, Mr. Stanton had no choice left. Had General Grant refused to have anything to do with the arbitrary and possibly the illegal suspension of an officer whose only crime has been fidelity to his duty, Mr. Stanton might have taken another course. As it was, resistance would have been useless.

Suspension of Secretary Stanton.

From the World.

This welcome act of vigor, though tardy, will strengthen the confidence of the country in President Johnson's energy and firmness. It is a more meritorious exertion of executive independence by the fact that it crosses the wishes, and is understood to have been done against the remonstrance, of some nominal friends of the President.

When President Johnson had brought himself to the determination which he has now consummated, two courses were open to him:—either to remove the contumacious Secretary outright, under the somewhat ambiguous language of the first section of the Tenure of Office act, or to suspend him under the explicit authority conferred by another section of the same act. An absolute removal would have been bolder; but the course adopted is perhaps more prudent and wise. As to the power of removal, the law is susceptible of two interpretations.

Had Mr. Stanton been notified that he was removed, he would have contested the interpretation of the President, and have held on in a spirit of sullen defiance until a tardy decision could be had in the courts. By merely suspending him, the authority of the President is not open to that kind of resistance, and he gets rid of Stanton at once. But in this case, the President is obliged to communicate his reasons to the Senate, and if that body should judge them insufficient, Mr. Stanton will be reinstated in his place with a sort of triumph. The chances of reasonable action by the Senate are probably greater on a suspension than they would be on a removal. Had the President removed Stanton, the Senate might have decided that he acted without authority, and have felt it necessary to vindicate its own interpretation of the law. No prejudicial complication of that kind can now arise, and the Senate, which was never in favor of restraining the discretion of the President in respect to his Cabinet, will doubtless accept the reasons given for suspension.

If this expectation be well founded, a suspension is better than a removal, since it will ultimately accomplish all that could be done by a removal without obstruction in any stage of the proceedings. This expectation is not a gratuitous conjecture, but an opinion resting upon a solid reason, which we will state The Tenure of Office bill originated in the Senate, and, as it passed that body, it expressly excepted all the members of the Cabinet from its operation. The House amended the bill by striking out the exception. The Senate refused to concur. In this tossing of the bill back and forth from one wing of the Capitol to the other, the House, when it received the bill the second time, adhered to its amendment. The consequence was a committee of conference, which, in a crude and clumsy attempt to split the difference between the two Houses, adopted the ambiguous, ill-worded proviso which forms part of the law. It having been, then, the deliberate, persistent judgment of the Senate, at the time of the passage of the law, that the President ought not to be deprived of the power of removing his Cabinet officers, the Senate will probably act in that sense when they come to pass upon Mr. Johnson's reasons for the removal of Stanton. In fact, the House gained nothing when it extorted from the Senate a Committee of Conference and the ambiguous proviso, since the Senate alone judges of the sufficiency of the President's reasons for suspension, by endorsing which it can gain the same end it proposed in the bill.

Being thus satisfied that Stanton is not merely out till Congress meets, but out for good, we congratulate the President and the country that this infamous man is no longer in a position to do mischief. In reviewing his career we will not go back of the accession of Mr. Johnson, for it is only since that date that President Johnson has been responsible for him. The first conspicuous thing that Stanton did after Mr. Johnson became President, was his attempt to ruin General Sherman and to lower and disparage General Grant. Telegrams were sent to our generals in the South so as disregard the orders of Sherman. He was publicly accused by the Secretary of War of disloyalty and perfidy. A most elaborate and persistent attempt was made by Stanton and his satellites to poison the public mind against that illustrious soldier, who showed his indignant resentment, on his return to Washington, by refusing the hand and repelling the advances of Stanton. Had this attempt against Sherman succeeded, Grant was to have been involved in the same ruin. The generosity of the terms granted to Lee was spurned by Stanton, whose ingenuity suggested a method of circumventing General Grant's promise of immunity to the surrendered Rebels. Stanton sought to ruin those illustrious soldiers in the very hour of their triumph, as he had previously ruined General McClellan; because he hoped that if the prestige of military success made anybody President, it would be himself, whose servile flatterers were pleased to call him "the Carnot of the war," and "the organizer of victories."

After this ignoble attempt to ruin the reputation of our great generals, the next infamy perpetrated by Stanton was packing a Military Commission to try Mrs. Surratt and the other alleged conspirators, in time of peace, and in violation of law. At first he had this Military Commission, which was packed with his creatures, sit as a secret Star Chamber with closed doors; but after a few days, the public indignation compelled him to throw open the proceedings to publicity.

When Stanton saw that the President was likely to adopt a healing and conciliatory feeling towards the South, he slunk out of public view, like a snake in the grass, and plotted the political destruction of the President and General Grant. It seemed to Stanton in the autumn of 1865, that if Mr. Johnson's reconstruction policy succeeded, it would make him President again, if any civilian; while if a military man was preferred, no claims could compare with General Grant's. In either contingency, Stanton would not be President himself. He therefore used his influence with leading Republicans to sour them against Mr. Johnson and his policy, in which he succeeded; and at the same time he conducted a counter-plot to get General Grant committed to the policy of the President, in the hope of thus removing two supposed rivals at once. General Grant was sent South on a tour of observation, that he might report favorably on the fitness of the South for immediate readmission, while Stevens, Sumner, and the radical cabal in Congress were fed with reports of malignant Southern disloyalty.

All this time Stanton kept out of view, pretending to devote himself to merely administrative duties, and to stand aloof from politics. He did not wish to commit himself until the near approach of the Presidential election disclosed the final temper of the public mind. But he is now suddenly flung out of office against his expectation, and all his aspirations have miscarried. Even in the recent transactions, Stanton has disclosed the same persistent wish to head off the pretensions of every popular General. He feared that if Sheridan were removed, the removal would make him the radical candidate. Stanton therefore angrily remonstrated, hoisted the radical colors, and made himself as insolent and offensive as possible to the President, for the purpose of dividing and weakening the radical sympathy for Sheridan by drawing a large part of it to himself.

The War Department is, for the present, in the discreet and able hands of General Grant. As Congress is to meet in November, we wish that General Grant might superintend the Department during the short intervening period, and until the Senate shall have decided on the sufficiency of the President's reasons for removing Stanton.

The Plot Against the President—Important Letter from the Secretary of Butler's Assassination Committee.

From the National Intelligencer, August 12.

The development of the conspiracy against the President of the United States is growing hourly. A large portion of the evidences of the criminality of the conspirators we do not at present deem necessary or expedient to publish. There has evidently been somehow a providential break in the great conspiracy, and each one of the subordinates is trying to save himself by an early confession. The testimony already accumulated is fearful. The parties implicated may seek in vain to hide their heads behind the epithets of partisan newspapers, but this will avail them nothing. Their guiltiness is acknowledged by their confederates, and they must abide the issue and consent to be held up to public scorn and execration, as well as punishment for their attempted crimes.

The Chief of the Bureau of Military Justice, the trusted and valued friend, counsellor, and coadjutor of the treacherous Secretary of War, who has been plotting the ruin of the country in this matter, appears to be deeply and irrevocably implicated in this conspiracy with his old associate and manager of testimony—Conover, alias Dunham.

The original of the following letter, in the handwriting of the *Reverend* Mr. Matchett, will be produced whenever necessary. We have seen it, and had it identified by more than one witness as the handwriting of the reverend associate and aider and abettor of perjury and conspiracy. It will be seen that this letter, confidentially addressed to the Chief of the Bureau of Military Justice, shows a guilty complicity with Conover, the great manager of perjured testimony, particularly in reference to this case. It is evident that there were some apprehensions in reference to letters and documents that might be used. It was desirable on the part of the conspirators to get them back into their possession; therefore the terms were made with Conover's wife—Mrs. Dunham—that "the letters and documents were to be retained by us"—that is, by Matchett, Holt & Co. Matchett is understood to be the clerk of the assassination committee. He is the man who was sent to bring on the professional witnesses, who were to be examined by Ashley and Butler, to see if they and their testimony would suit the purpose. From this letter it is evident that he was acting under instructions and as agent of the Chief of the Bureau of Military Justice. The letter bears internal evidences of its authenticity, but if that should be doubted, it can easily be proved. Neither Holt nor the reverend Matchett, the operator and manager of the gang of perjured witnesses, can deny its authenticity. The letter is as follows:—

WASHINGTON, August 3, 1867.—Dear Sir:—I received the "copy" safe, for which I am obliged. The *case* stands as yet untouched, waiting. I judge, for the termination of the trial now going on. Mrs. D. still is waiting the result and hopeful. The *terms* are as I stated—the letters and documents to be retained by us, and letters gotten for us in either case. She visited me yesterday and seemed quite cheerful with prospects of the case, as your letter and Mr. Riddle's has given her great confidence that you are *not* the persecutor you have been represented, and that if she should fall *there* (in getting the pardon), she shall *not* fail finally in getting him out, at least under a *change* of office.

I am trying, as ordered by Judge C., to *get the letter*. I think we shall at length succeed. I think Mrs. D. begins to show symptoms of "returning reason," and that *her husband was guilty of a great crime*, and ought justly to suffer a little! Your endorsement seems to have settled her mind very much, and she feels that you have done *all you could*, and all you *ought* to do. She is satisfied perfectly. I think they both feel that there is both *dignity and power* in the law yet, and that it is dangerous work to treat it with contempt. I believe it will be all for the best that he has gone up awhile. She knows not *how long*. I do, *if she will bring me the letters*.

I will inform you of any movements the moment necessary. I am, very truly, W. B. MACHETT.

Addressed "Hon. Judge Holt, Judge Advocate-General, present." Marked "personal."

Cabinet Removals—Some Historical Examples.

From the National Intelligencer, August 12.

In every administration of the executive government since the Union was formed there have occurred some differences or misunderstandings among its members, or between some one or more of them and the President. Political jealousies and aspirations for the Presidency sometimes disturb its harmony; while ever-changing party relations are also a principal source of dissension. Social relations, too, have not always been observed among heads of departments, and these have, at least in one prominent instance, combined with political influences to produce a Cabinet crisis.

In the administration of General Washington there occurred only one instance of a personal and political character causing the dismissal of a member of the Cabinet. Edmund Randolph, Secretary of State, was dismissed on account of an alleged correspondence in connection of some sort with Citizen Genet, the French Minister, who had placed himself in hostility to the government and neutral policy of the United States.

In the administration of John Adams dissentions arose not only in reference to the succession, but the President's policy in relation to France. This difficulty resulted in the abrupt dismissal of Timothy Pickering, Secretary of State, and James McHenry, Secretary of War. Mr. Adams' anxiety to conciliate France, at a time when war was expected, and by the Federal party even courted, was the chief cause of this rupture. It produced a great ferment in the public mind, and brought upon Mr. Adams the censure of the Federal party.

In the administrations of Jefferson, Madison, Monroe, and J. Q. Adams, there occurred ruptures on every difficulty, causing a dismissal of every member of the Cabinet.

In the midst of these contentions the public were surprised by the announcement that the Cabinet Ministers had all resigned. The Secretary of War, General Eaton, led the way, assigning no reason. He was followed by Mr. Van Buren, who assigned as a reason that circumstances had presented him as a candidate for the succession to the Presidency, and that it was highly improper for one in that situation to remain in the Cabinet. Samuel D. Ingham, Secretary of the Treasury, and Mr. Branch, Secretary of the Navy, then resigned their commissions, which were accepted by the President in a formal letter, expressing his satisfaction with their official conduct. Mr. Berrien, Attorney-General, was absent, but on his return he also resigned. General Jackson soon after stated in a public form, that he had come to the conclusion that he must entirely renew his Cabinet. It came together, he said, "in great harmony, and as a unit. Under the circumstances in which I found myself I could not but perceive the propriety of selecting a Cabinet composed of entirely new materials, as being calculated, in this respect, at least, to command public confidence and satisfy public opinion." Two months afterwards Mr. Berrien made a communication to the public which threw much light upon the real cause of the dissolution of the Cabinet. He also showed that the want of harmony ending in the dissolution had existed for some time, and that it was caused by a social question that had arisen respecting the families of the several heads of departments and that of the Secretary of War.

Soon after the accession of General Jackson to the Presidency, the question of the succession to the office, at the next term, before prominent, between the friends of Mr. Van Buren, then Secretary of State, and those of Mr. Calhoun, the Vice-President, though all were supporters of General Jackson's administration, began to move on different lines towards the next election. The occurrence of this difficulty in the party rendered it desirable that General Jackson should serve a second term, and he was persuaded to yield to the request of State Legislatures, and other public bodies, to that effect.

In General Jackson's second term the controversy between him and the United States Bank culminated in his determination to deprive it of the public deposits on the various grounds alleged. After the veto of the bill renewing the charter, Congress refused, by a decisive vote, to comply with the President's recommendation that the deposits be removed. Mr. Louis McLane, Secretary of the Treasury, who had declined to sanction the removal of the deposits, was transferred by the President to the State Department. William J. Duane, of Pennsylvania, was appointed his successor, and it was thought he would concur with the President on this subject. But Mr. Duane avowed his unwillingness to act in the matter. The President, in his Northern tour in 1833, urged Mr. Duane to remove the public moneys from the obnoxious institution, but failed to convince Mr. Duane of the propriety of the measure. The Secretary was soon after informed that the President would take the responsibility of removing the deposits at all hazards. Mr. Duane explicitly refused to be the agent of the act. He agreed only that he would remove the deposits when Congress should authorize him to do so.

The President announced in the Cabinet his determination of removing the public deposits from the United States Bank on the 1st day of October, 1833. This was on the 10th of September. Mr. Duane took the matter into consideration, and on the 21st of September announced to the President his determination: first, that he would not remove the deposits; and second, that he would not resign.

In this dilemma, the President, on the 24 of September, dismissed Mr. Duane from office, and appointed Roger B. Taney, then Attorney-General, in his place. The new Secretary promptly issued an order for the removal of the deposits from the United States Bank to the several local banks that were to receive them.

Great financial and political agitation followed. Mr. Clay's resolution, declaring the President had assumed power not conferred by the Constitution and laws, but in derogation of both passed the Senate. Roger B. Taney's nomination as Secretary of the Treasury was rejected. The President protested against the course of the Senate, and that body refused to enter it on record.

Subsequently the obnoxious resolution was expunged, and it has not been restored. The country overthrew the banks and the parties of that day, and developed and improved its strength in the struggle.

SECOND EDITION

FROM EUROPE THIS P. M.

Financial and Commercial Report to Noon.

By Atlantic Cable.

LONDON, Aug. 13—Noon.—Consols, 94⅝ Five-twenties, 74⅝; Illinois Central, 77¾; Erie, 44¼; Atlantic and Great Western, 28¾.

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 13—Noon.—Cotton firm at 10⅝d. for middling uplands, and 10⅞d. for Orleans. Sales of 11,000 bales. The weather is favorable for the crops. Breadstuffs and provisions are unchanged. Linseed Cakes, £10.

ANTWERP, Aug. 13.—Petroleum unchanged.

Disaster to a Boston Vessel.

LONDON, August 13—2 P. M.—Despatches have been received here stating that the steamer A. J. Ingersoll, of Boston, which left Hong Kong on May 29, for Shanghae, recently struck a rock near Shantung, on the Chinese coast. Though the vessel was badly injured, she will be saved, with her cargo.

The Edinburgh Arrived Out.

QUEENSTOWN, August 13.—The steamship Edinburgh, from New York August 3, arrived here to-day.

Two o'clock Market Report.

LONDON, August 13—2 P. M.—American securities steady.

LIVERPOOL, August 13—1 P. M.—The sales of cotton to-day will probably reach 12,000 bales. Wheat declined to 13s. 8d. Oats, 3s. 1d. Peas advanced to 42s. 6d.

FROM WASHINGTON THIS P. M.

[SPECIAL DESPATCH TO THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.]

The Cabinet Rupture.

WASHINGTON, August 13.—Secretary Stanton remains here. He insists that he is only suspended, and that he will be restored to his office by the Senate.

The President will appoint ex-Governor John A. Andrew, of Massachusetts, Secretary of War, in the hope of having him confirmed by Congress, as he is a staunch radical.

General Steedman will be appointed Assistant Secretary of War, probably.

It is generally believed that Generals Sheridan and Pope will be relieved of command in the South in a few days.

The reports that Seward and McCulloch were at variance with the President is hardly correct. Mr. Seward did not wish to have Stanton removed on personal grounds. Mr. McCulloch, Mr. Welles, and Mr. Randall have been contemplating resignation for some time past.

The Cabinet is now in session, and it is reported that quite exciting controversies are in progress. The President remains cool and determined.

The Position of Postmaster-General Randall.

WASHINGTON, August 13.—The *National Intelligencer* of this morning says it has authority for stating that the report telegraphed hence, that Postmaster-General Randall entertains or has expressed an intention of resigning, is without the least foundation.

Arrival of European Steamers.

NEW YORK, August 13.—Arrived, steamships Tarifa, from Liverpool, July 30, and Periere, from Havre, August 1. Their dates are anticipated.

NEWS FROM LOUISVILLE.

The Result of a Family Feud—Bold Robbery and Murder in Indiana—Suicide of an Alleged Murderer.

LOUISVILLE, August 12.—A serious fight occurred here yesterday between two brothers named Redding, resulting from a family feud. Several persons were stabbed and injured by brickbats.

A gang of thieves last night entered a farmer's house, whose name is unknown, near Greenwood station, on the Jeffersonville, Ind., Railroad, in quest of plunder. The farmer was murdered and his house and several other farm, houses were robbed.

William James, of Utica, Ind., committed suicide by poisoning yesterday. He was under indictment for killing a soldier.

FENIAN BARBECUE NEAR TROY.

Sham Fight in Imitation of the Limestone Ridge Battle—Twelve Thousand People on the Ground.

TROY, N. Y., August 12.—There was a Fenian barbecue on Green Island, opposite this city, to-day. More than twelve thousand people were in attendance to witness a sham fight in imitation of the Limestone Ridge affair. Major-General Sam Spear appeared in full Fenian uniform, mounted on his grey charger, and was warmly welcomed by Major-General Wool, United States Army, who also wore the full uniform of his rank, and who subsequently reviewed the troops. There was a considerable turnout of Fenian soldiery.

Sad Accident at Long Branch.

ONE LADY KILLED—OTHERS INJURED.

A very sad accident occurred at Long Branch, between 12 and 1 o'clock yesterday morning. Two gentlemen and three ladies were returning home from a drive, and when near the Stetson House the horses took fright and dashed off in such a way as to frighten the ladies. They jumped from the carriage, and where all quite seriously injured. The excitement called forth aid from the few stragglers that were lingering about the hotel, and soon the injured ladies were placed on cots in the parlor. Medical attendance was summoned, and numerous guests offered their services for the relief of the suffering. One of the ladies, a daughter of Mr. Murphy, the stage man of this city, is not likely to recover. Miss Mohn, another of the ladies, died yesterday morning. The gentlemen were uninjured.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

Spurious Champagne—Trade Mark Counterfeited.

In San Francisco on the 18th ultimo, Aloine Finke and Gustave Valentine were brought up for sentence in the Police Court, having been convicted of counterfeiting the trade marks of Clicquot and Heidsieck on champagne of native manufacture. There were two charges against each defendant, but Judge Rix dismissed the second, and on the first fined Finke $300, in default of payment 150 days' imprisonment. Valentine was fined $100, or 50 days in the county jail. The penalties were at once paid by the defendants. The United States authorities took possession of Finke's wine manufactory, and intend to sell it off.

Convention of Journeymen Tailors.

CINCINNATI, August 12.—The Journeymen Tailors' International Union, of the United States and Canada, assembled here to-day to hold its third Annual Convention. There are thirty-one Unions composing the body, which now numbers about three thousand members throughout the country. About a hundred delegates from all parts are present.

SOLDIERS' AND SAILORS' MEETING AT THE HORTICULTURAL HALL.—The following call for a meeting at this hall is circulated throughout the city, as follows:—

PHILADELPHIA, August 12, 1867.—The undersigned respectfully suggest that the honorably discharged Soldiers and Sailors of Philadelphia do assemble in town meeting at Horticultural Hall, on Broad street below Walnut, for the purpose of expressing their condemnation of the act of the President of the United States in removing from the War Office the Hon. E. M. Stanton, who during the war of the Rebellion has conducted the affairs of that Department with such distinguished ability.

It is deemed eminently proper that those who served in the army, and were cognizant of the efficiency with which Mr. Stanton managed his Department, should give public expression of their indignation at his removal without any alleged cause, after so faithfully serving the country and the army in the extremities of war. (Signed by many citizens.)

The meeting is to be held on Saturday evening next, and will be addressed by Colonel J. T. Owens, and Colonel Given, and others.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH, Tuesday, August 13, 1867.

There was very little disposition to operate in stocks this morning, but prices were steady. Government bonds, as we have noticed for some time past, continue in fair demand. 102⅝ was bid for 10-40s; 111¼ for 6s of 1881; 107⅝@107¾ for June and August 7-30s; 113¾ for 1862 5-20s; 110¼ for 1864 5-20s; 110¾ for 1865 5-20s; and 108¾ for July 1865 5-20s. City loans were unchanged. The new issue sold at 101½; and old do. at 97.

Railroad shares were dull. Pennsylvania sold at 53½, no change; and Reading at 52⅞@52·54, a slight decline. 126½ was bid for Camden and Amboy; 27½ for Little Schuylkill; 65 for Norristown; 58 for Lehigh Valley; 28¾ for Catawissa preferred; and 27 for Philadelphia and Erie.

City Passenger Railroad shares were firmly held. Thirteenth and Fifteenth sold at 20, no change. 62 was bid for Tenth and Eleventh; 29 for Spruce and Pine; 66 for West Philadelphia; 13½ for Hestonville; 30 for Green and Coates; and 26 for Girard College.

Bank shares were in good demand for investment at full prices, but we hear of no sales. 139 was bid for First National; 107 for Seventh National; 163 for Philadelphia; 95 for Northern Liberties; 32 for Mechanics'; 58 for Penn Township; 59 for Girard; 92 for Western; 32 for Manufacturers'; 70 for City; 70 for Corn Exchange; and 64 for Union.

In Canal shares there was very little movement. Morris Canal sold at 51½, no change. 30 was bid for Schuylkill Navigation preferred; 46¾ for Lehigh Navigation; and 16 for Susquehanna Canal.

The Money Market rules quiet, with a moderate demand at bank, where the rate is 6 per cent. All the really prime short time business paper offered is discounted. The paper that finds it way to the street is generally irregular in its character, and cannot be placed better than 7 to 9 per cent.

Quotations of Gold—10½ A. M., 140¾; 11 A. M., 141; 12 M., 140⅝; 1 P. M., 140¾.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES TO-DAY
Reported by Deheaven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street

BEFORE BOARDS.

12 sh Penna R.....55¾

FIRST BOARD.

$1000 City 6s, Old	97	$1200 N Jer 6s '61	101
$3300 do. Old	97	$500 Sch N 6s '82	75
$100 do. Old	97	57 sh Harrisb'g R	53⅝
$1000 Bel & Del 6s	83	64 sh Penna R	53⅝
$1000 Lehigh 6s '84...95	85¼	106 sh Read R...b30	52 44
$1000 N Penna 6s	90	100 do...b5 wn	52⅝
$500 do.	90	200 sh Volcanic Oil	⅞

—Messrs. Jay Cooke & Co. quote Government securities, etc., as follows:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 111¾@112; old 5-20s, 113⅜@114; 5-20s, 1864, 110@110¼; do., 1865, 110⅜@111; do., July, 108½@109; do., 1867, 108⅜@109; 10-40s, 102⅜@103; 7·30s, Aug., 107⅛@108; do., June, 107⅛@108; do., July, 107⅜@108. Gold, 140¾@140⅝.

—Messrs. De Haven & Brother, No. 40 South Third street, report the following rates of exchange to-day at 1 P. M.:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 111¾@112; do. 1862, 113¾@114; do., 1864, 110@110¼; do., 1865, 110¼@111¼; do., 1865, new, 108¾@109; do., 1867, new, 108¾@109; do 5s, 10-40s, 102⅜@102⅝; do. 7·30s, Aug., 107⅛@108¼; do., June, 107⅛@107⅜; do., July, 107⅜@107⅝; Compound Interest Notes, June, 1864, 119·40; do., July, 1864, 119·40; do. August, 1864, 119¼@119⅜; do., October, 1864, 118¼@118⅜; do., December, 1864, 117¼@117⅜; do., May, 1865, 116⅛@117¼; do., Aug., 1865, 115⅛@116¼; do., September, 1865, 115⅛@115⅜; do. October, 1865, 114⅛@115¼; Gold, 140¼@140⅝. Silver, 133¾@135.

—Messrs. William Painter & Co., bankers, No. 36 S. Third street, report the following rates of exchange to-day at 12½ o'clock:—U. S. 6s, 1881, 111¾@112; U. S. 5-20s, 1862, 113¾@114; do., 1864, 110@110¼; do., 1865, 110⅛@110⅜; do. new, 108⅝@109; 5s, 10-40s, 102⅛@102⅜; U. S. 7·30s, 1st series, 107⅛@108; do., 2d series, 107⅛@107⅜; 3d series, 107⅛@107⅜; Compound Interest Notes, December, 1864, 117⅛.

Philadelphia Trade Report.

TUESDAY, August 13.—The Flour Market has not yet shown any signs of returning vitality, but holders confidently look for an improved demand after the lapse of the summer season, but at lower figures. The demand is circumscribed within the limits of home consumption. Sales of a few hundred barrels at $7·75@8 for superfine; $8·25@11 for old and new wheat extra; $10@11·50 for old stock Northwestern extra family; $10@12·50 for Pennsylvania and Ohio do. do.; and $12@14·50 for new wheat do. do., and fancy. Rye Flour may be quoted at $7 75@8·25. No change to notice in Corn Meal.

There is a fair feeling in the Wheat Market, and more inquiry from the millers, who purchased 4500 bushels new Pennsylvania and Southern red at $2·25@2·35 for fair and good, and $2·38@2·40 for choice. Rye is unchanged. We quote at $1·30@1·40 for new, and $1·40@1·45 for old. Corn is dull. Sales of yellow at $1·21, and Western mixed at $1·16@1·18. Oats remain as last quoted. Sales of new at 75c.

Whisky—Common is offered at 25@30 cents ₱ gallon, in bond.

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA.....AUGUST 13.

STATE OF THERMOMETER AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH OF

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

EDITORIAL OPINIONS OF THE LEADING JOURNALS UPON CURRENT TOPICS—COMPILED EVERY DAY FOR THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

The Trial of Surratt.

From the Times.

The second of the great trials occasioned by the assassination of President Lincoln has been brought to a close, and the wearisome discussion of its intricate details has resulted in a disagreement of the jury. This virtual verdict of "not proven" reflects the judgment of the community, expressing by its divided voice the doubts in most cool minds which nothing in the trial has cleared up—first, the doubt what crime Surratt was an accomplice in, and next the doubt as to what extent he was an accomplice in any crime.

Neither this trial nor that of which it was the sequel deserves to be called a political one. All parties demanded them, and probably all but partisans are satisfied with the results of both. The greatness of the crime shocked instincts common to mankind, and the conscience of the civilized world called for its punishment. The fatal blow fell on President Lincoln, not as the leader of a party, nor even as the chief of a divided empire, but as the head of a great nation, wringing a cry of horror from Republicans and Demorats alike at the North, which was echoed with despair deepening its tone from the seat of the Rebellion. It was a crime so enormous that history marks its few parallels as wonders of blended fanaticism and depravity. All mankind called down sure and speedy doom on the heads of its perpetrators. When, therefore, the Government, availing itself of the existing state of war, cited the criminals before a Military Commission, which, while respecting their rights, refused all delays and brushed aside the fictions and technicalities usual and useful in common cases, letting in every ray of light from any quarter upon motives and persons, and scanning the widest range of circumstances, most candid persons agreed that a case transcending all experience was rightly tried in modes as extraordinary. Nor did sympathy for the sex of one of the actors degenerate into sentiment except in morbid minds. Guilty souls are of no sex, and impartial justice knows no tenderness for a freak of nature that embodies wickedness in a woman's form. The sentence and its execution, therefore, were generally approved, for it was felt that Government, had acted otherwise, would have been guilty of *lés majesté* against itself, and deserved contempt for its powerlessness to protect its existence from heinous outrage.

John H. Surratt was called to his account in a calmer state of the public mind, after time had appeased its righteous anger and the passion for retribution had been allayed. He has been tried by the regular and indulgent forms of a civil tribunal, prosecuted without vindictiveness, and skilfully and tenaciously defended before a jury chosen with strict impartiality. The uncertain result of his trial can scarcely surprise any one who has followed its singular course.

Singular in many respects—first, as to its connection with political interests. For though, as we have said, the mere offense had no political character, the energy of the prosecution was directed to revive the terrible national excitement that hung about the former trial, and borrow the grand scenery of that tragedy to decorate their smaller stage. Charged with a crime against life, Surratt was held to answer by implication for treason and revolt. The plain question of his guilt was complicated with the imputed wickedness of the Rebellion. This galvanizing of generous but dead emotion was unfair for the accused, though for that very reason it probably served his cause with the jury. Candor compels us to add that the presiding Judge seems to have adopted this theory of the prosecution, reinforcing itself by hatred of a bad cause, on one or two occasions to which we shall revert. Closely connected with this was another peculiarity of the trial; we mean the extreme personal bitterness with which it was conducted, although Judge Fisher, in noticing this bitterness as unusual, proved that he was unaccustomed to that fencing without the button so common in New York Courts, and to those cool insolences with which a noted radical leader delighted to disgust the Boston Bar; yet it is true of both sides, and notably of the defense, that their insulting disregard of the feelings of witnesses, and their irritated bandying of taunts were quite beneath the gravity of the occasion. Another special feature which aided to perplex the case and lengthen it inordinately, was the controversy over the character of witnesses. At one time, indeed, it seemed as if a whole county would become ranged on the side of attack or defense over the body of some writhing occupant of the stand. This building up one day of a stainless character, to be dashed on the next into the ruins of profligate disrepute—this ever-widening sweep of impeachment and rehabilitation — weakened the strength of both sides, and threw grave doubts upon the genuineness of most of the testimony. As well might the ancient ordeal by compurgators be revived, when twelve reckless friends, solemnly and vaguely swearing to the innocence of the accused, were met by as dauntless a dozen upholding with equal oaths and obstinacy his guilt. There can be little doubt that this bewildering uncertainty was a chief element in the jury's indecision. Another peculiarity of the case, adding to their embarrassment, was this—that Surratt was here, in fact, on trial for the second time. Intimately involved as he was with the former criminals, if the searching scrutiny of their trial into persons, places, and incidents did not inferentially clearly bring out his guilt, the jury could hardly have supposed him to be an active accomplice. And if this special re-examination of the circumstances as they affected him, with the addition of new ones, failed to enlighten their minds as to the dark places of the former trial, their conscientious doubts would be increased. For the prosecution had the advantage of using circumstantial evidence on record, which the new evidence should have so pieced out and accurately dovetailed with as to exclude any other possible conclusion than that of the prisoner's guilt; and discrepancy here, after double scrutiny, would double the force of doubt.

As to some of the details of the case, the plea of an *alibi* set up by the defense scarcely stands established amid the conflict of evidence, though not so lamely supported but that the respectable character of the witnesses from Elmira in its favor must have had great weight. On the other hand, the drooped handkerchief, which is the chief link of circumstantial proof as to Surratt's flight through St. Albans, may very well, on the balanced evidence, have been lost either by him or by the detective who chose that line of pursuit. Judge Fisher, in his zeal to second the theory of the prosecution, seems to us to have erred in admitting the doubtful testimony of Surratt's cruelty to Union soldiers as establishing malice against the Government. Had the state of war, and the savagery of war, nothing to do with this? So also we think he was wrong in excluding evidence tending to show that Surratt was employed by the Rebel Government before the assassination, at Richmond, upon business which he was carrying out after its date, at Montreal. But there is no question that he was right in excluding two pieces of evidence vital to the defense—the entry in the hotel register at Canandaigua, and the copy of an agreement between Booth and the three remaining conspirators. The latter document, however, is before the public, and will materially affect their view as to whether there was an original conspiracy to abduct, afterwards abandoned, and a new, original conspiracy concocted for the darker crime.

It is not difficult to follow in imagination the dubitations through which the jury probably wavered towards a settlement upon the following conclusions:—First, that there was a plot to abduct the President by force, in which the accused probably took an active part; but that, notwithstanding the broad views pressed by the prosecution, a state of war deprived this plot of its most heinous features, and reduced it to a *coup de main*, ambitious to become a *coup d'état*. Next, that this plan was utterly abandoned, and a new and more violent project of assassination conceived, the proof of Surratt's complicity in which is inconclusive, while the proof of his presence at Washington during its execution is at least disputable. And, lastly, even admitting the legal doctrines of the prosecution, nevertheless, since his part in the murder, unproved as a fact, only results as a deduction from an artificial rule of law, imputing to him an intent not shown, the application of these doctrines to his case would be too stern for real justice.

Much cannot be said in praise of Judge Fisher's charge to the jury. Though laboriously put together, it is at once diffuse and turgid. The attention of the lawyer, won by the lucid eloquence of Mansfield and the weight and pith of Marshall's pregnant sentences, or held by the vigorous sense of Oakley and the polished erudition of Duer—would that later models could be oftener cited!—turns wearily away from platitudes enlivened by a Sunday School recitation, or a barbecue tirade. There are serious faults, too, in its substance. The defense, deprecating political anger, maintained that the killing of the President was no more heinous than the murder of a common citizen. The Judge elaborately perverts this into the statement, which he combats with much fustian, that the killing of an elected ruler is less enormous than the assassination of an anointed one. Again, the defense urged that as the indictment charged only the killing of an individual, there was no warrant for deepening the horror of the jury by dwelling on the crime of treason in killing a ruler. In commenting upon this the Judge drags in judicial cognizance of the fact that the victim was a President, and strangely jumbles together the legal rules with regard to accessories in treason and those with regard to agents in ordinary crimes. On the other hand, his remarks on the character of *alibi* proof are just and applicable; and his censure of the disrepect offered to the Court by the defense in assuring the jury that they were to judge of the law, is richly deserved.

This disagreement, and the comparatively tame interest with which the community has followed the course of the trial, are signs of the quiet into which the popular temper has subsided from the passionate agitations of two years ago. Or, rather, they indicate the restored calmness of the great majority of the nation, as contrasted with the fury still burning in the bosoms of a few extreme men, and which inspired one of the most reckless among them with evil courage to utter, on the floor of Congress, such dark insinuations against the Chief Magistrate as filled all honorable minds with shuddering disgust.

The Reform Bill in the House of Lords.

From the Tribune.

A cable despatch dated London, August 9, states that on that night the House of Commons had a long and exciting debate on the amendments which had been made to the Reform bill in the House of Lords. These amendments modified the lodger, copyhold, and leasehold franchises, allowed the use of voting papers, conferred the franchise upon the undergraduates of the Universities, and provided for the representation of minorities. The House of Commons made short work of the amendments adopted by the Upper House, promptly rejecting every one of them save the one which provides for the representation of minorities. The cable has not given us any further information on the character of these amendments except that, according to a despatch of July 30, the lodger franchise was raised from £10 to £15 per annum, and the copyhold franchise from £5 to £10, while, according to a subsequent despatch, dated August 6, the increase of the lodger franchise from £10 to £15 was reconsidered and rejected. The cable has never informed us of any other amendment respecting the lodger franchise having been adopted by the Lords and submitted to the Commons.

Our steamer despatches give an account of the discussion which took place in the House of Lords on the 29th of July on the first six clauses of the bill. The amendment increasing the lodger franchise from £10 per annum to £15 was proposed by Lord Cairns, adopted by the Government, and passed by a vote of 121 to 89. An amendment to clause 5, raising the copyhold and leasehold qualification from £5 to £10, was proposed by the Earl of Harrowby, likewise agreed to by the Government, and carried by 119 to 56. The Marquis of Salisbury had given notice of his intention "to insert a clause after Clause 27, having for its object to enable all persons duly registered as voters for any county or borough, in lieu of attending in person, to vote under proper regulations by a voting paper." This amendment, as indicated by the cable despatch, was agreed to by the Lords, but not concurred in by the Commons.

Of the two other amendments mentioned in the cable despatch, conferring the franchise upon the undergraduates of the universities, and providing for the representation of minorities, no notice had been given up to the date of our latest advices.

With regard to copyhold franchise, a term which is entirely unknown in our politics, it may be remarked that copyhold tenants or copyholders are the representatives of the old class of villeins or serfs in feudal times, who hold their land on condition of taking annually an oath of fealty to the lord of the manor, in his court, and of rendering to him a certain fixed portion of the products of the farm. The money rent into which this feudal service is now universally commuted cannot be changed or increased by the lord, and with this exception the copyholder is practically a freeholder, though not the owner of the fee simple. The evidence of his title is the registry of his name in the "copy" of the rolls of the manor court, and hence the name copyholder.

Representation in Legislatures.

From the Evening Post.

One of the matters under consideration in the Constitutional Convention is the number of members which shall be authorized in each branch of the Legislature. We have urged that the number should be considerably increased. Below we give a statement of the number of the senators and representatives in every State Legislature in the Union, by way of showing the practice in these different States.

Congress, under the Articles of Confederation, was composed of delegates chosen from each State, not less than two nor more than seven in number, every State having, however, but one vote.

The Congress of the Constitution is composed of a Senate consisting of two senators chosen by the Legislature of each State, and of a House of Representatives, to consist of such a number as may be fixed by statute. The representative number was fixed at first at thirty thousand, but was enlarged as the population increased, until 1850, when the law was passed to fix the number of representatives at two hundred and thirty-three, with the addition of representatives from States newly admitted.

In New York the Constitution of 1777 provided for a Legislature, to consist of an Assembly of at least seventy members, to be chosen by freeholders worth twenty pounds each, and tax-paying householders; and of a Senate of twenty-four freeholders, to be elected by freeholders owning freeholds, of one hundred pounds each. It was further provided that an enumeration should be made once in every seven years, after which there should be a new appointment, adding to or diminishing the number of senators or members of Assembly whenever the number of inhabitants would warrant it; and the number of senators was restricted to one hundred and of members of Assembly to three hundred. The Convention of 1801 fixed the number of senators at thirty-two, and made the Assembly to consist of one hundred, which might be increased, as the population would warrant, to one hundred and fifty.

The Constitutions of 1821 and 1846 fixed the number of senators at thirty-two and of members of Assembly at one hundred and twenty-eight. Thus it will be seen that we have gone backwards from early times.

In Alabama the General Assembly consisted of a House of Representatives, chosen biennially, one hundred in number, apportioned on the basis of white population, and of a Senate comprising not less than one-fourth nor more than one-third the number of representatives, holding office four years, half to go out every second year.

In Arkansas the General Assembly consisted of a House of Representatives, elected every year, and to number not less than twenty-five nor more than one hundred, as determined by apportionment of white population; and of a Senate composed of members to be chosen every four years, to consist of not less than seventeen nor more than thirty-three members, as determined by apportionment of white population, half to go out of office every second year.

In California the Constitution provides that members of Assembly shall not number less than twenty-four nor more than thirty-six until the number of inhabitants amounts to one hundred thousand, when they are to be apportioned so that the whole number shall never be less than thirty nor more than eighty. The number of Senators must not be less than one-third nor more than one-half that of members of Assembly.

In Connecticut the Senate has not less than eighteen nor more than twenty-four members, chosen annually; and the House of Representatives has two hundred and thirty-seven members, chosen by towns, every town having one, and the larger towns two or more.

In Delaware the Senate is chosen for four years, three from each county, and the House of Representatives is elected biennially, and has seven members for each county, regardless of population. There are three counties, and Newcastle has as large a population as both the others.

In Florida the Senate numbers twenty-nine and the House fifty-nine members.

Georgia has forty-four Senators and one hundred and sixty-nine members in the House, elected biennially.

In Illinois the Senate has twenty-five members, and the House seventy-five, elected biennially, by districts.

In Indiana the Senate is not to exceed fifty, and the House one hundred, elected and meeting biennially.

In Iowa the Senate must not exceed fifty, nor the House one hundred, apportioned among the counties; no representative district to contain more than four counties; and every county or district having more than half the number required for a representative to be entitled to one additional.

In Kansas the House has seventy-five members, chosen for one year, and the Senate fifty-five, elected biennially.

In Kentucky the House is chosen biennially, and has one hundred members, and the Senate has thirty-eight members, holding for four years.

In Louisiana the House has one hundred and eighteen members, chosen biennially, and the Senate thirty-six, holding for four years.

In Maine the House has one hundred and fifty-one members, chosen annually; and the Senate not less than twenty nor more than thirty-one.

In Maryland the House has at present eighty members, and the Senate has one member for each county, and three for Baltimore, twenty-four in all.

In Massachusetts the Senate is composed of forty members, and the House two hundred and forty, chosen annually.

In Michigan the Senate has thirty-two members, chosen biennially, and the House has not less than sixty-four nor more than one hundred, chosen biennially by single districts.

Minnesota has one senator for five thousand inhabitants and one representative for every two thousand. The present number is thirty-seven senators and eighty representatives.

In Mississippi each county has a representative, also every city or town having a sufficient population, besides fractions. The whole number must not be less than thirty-six nor over one hundred. The Senate must not be less than one-quarter nor more than one-third the number of representatives.

In Missouri the Senate has thirty-four members, elected by districts for four years, and the House one hundred, elected biennially.

In Nebraska the Senate has thirteen members and the House thirty-nine, chosen every two years.

In Nevada the aggregate number of both Houses is limited to seventy-five, and the Senate must not have less than one-third nor more than half the number of members of Assembly. At present it has eighteen Senators and thirty-six Assemblymen.

In New Hampshire the Senate has twelve members, and every town, parish, or place having one hundred and fifty ratable male polls is entitled to one representative, and one for every additional three hundred.

In New Jersey the Senate has a member from every county in the State. Senators hold for three years. The House is not to exceed sixty members.

In North Carolina the Senate has fifty members, and the House of Commons one hundred and twenty.

In Ohio the Senate has thirty-five and the House about one hundred members.

In Oregon the Senate has thirty and the House sixty members.

In Pennsylvania the House has ninety-nine members, and the Senate thirty-three.

In Rhode Island the Senate has a member from every town or city of the State; and the House one member from every town and city, and one additional from every portion of population exceeding half the ratio—the whole number being limited to seventy-two.

In South Carolina the Senate was composed of a member from each election district, and an additional one for Charleston; and the House had one hundred and twenty-four members.

In Tennessee the House has seventy-five members, and the Senate twenty-five.

In Texas the Senators must not be less than nineteen nor more than thirty-three; the Representatives not less than forty-five nor more than ninety.

In Vermont the Senate has thirty members, chosen annually; the House, one member for each town.

In Virginia the Senate has thirty-four members, elected for four years; the House one hundred and one.

In West Virginia the Senate has eighteen members; and the House forty-seven.

In Wisconsin the Assembly has not less than fifty-four, nor more than one hundred; the Senate not more than one-third nor less than one-fourth of members of Assembly.

In eleven of the States the number is either fixed at one hundred, or limited not to exceed that number. In fifteen States the number is fixed below one hundred. In seven States the number is fixed, ranging from one hundred and twenty to two hundred and forty. In four States the representation is by towns, and increases with the growth of population, with additions also by the creation of new towns.

Negro Supremacy and a Counter Revolution—The President's Position.

From the Herald.

The President hesitates. No practical step seems to have been taken in the attempt to relieve the Cabinet of Mr. Stanton, since the receipt of his defiance. Reporters assure us that Mr. Johnson has fortified himself with the opinion of his Cabinet as to his right to purge that body of obnoxious elements—the body deciding that he has the power. Others tell us that the President's resolution to eject Mr. Stanton has undergone no change, but that he will have a little "calm deliberation" before he acts. He will take counsel of his fears. "Councils of war never fight," and for a good reason: they are only called when the case is desperate, and judgment takes no account of the only things that can give success in desperate emergencies. Unimagined inspirations that defy calculation—bold strokes—startling acts—these achieve success in cases where councils of war always surrender; and these, in a moral sense, are now the elements of the President's position. He has gone too far to deliberate. Retreat would be ignominy and degradation; standing still would be no better. There is but one thing to do: he must go forward; and calmness is not the quality that is wanted now, but courage. Some modicum of such resolute energy of purpose as guided the acts of Andrew Jackson would be worth to him all the "cal deliberation" that even ended in milk and water. He has of his own will come to open issue with a Secretary; the Secretary has thrown in his face a sneering defiance, and he "deliberates." If the Secretary triumphs the President will stand before the nation the veriest pigmy that ever held so proud a place. But if the President go to the limit of possible action in the premises—if he show the will to rule—the occasion opens to him the promise of a better future than it seemed possible could ever fall to his share.

The radicals have blundered into a position that gives the President a golden opportunity—a chance to redeem his administration—to obliterate the memory of his great errors in taking advantage of the greater errors of his enemies. He can yet convince the radicals that, in giving up impeachment, on the ground that they could have no man more suitable to their purposes in his place, they counted with only a one-sided view of the possibilities. The country is justly alarmed at what has already become evident in the realization of the radical party programme. It is clear that this programme means no less than nigger supremacy in ten States, and the consequent division of the country on a worse basis than that which led to the Rebellion. We fought to free the nation from party domination guided by slaveholders, and we fall under a party domination based on the votes of the slaves we made free. We have set them free to make them our masters. We exchange a white tyranny for a black tyranny. This was not what the people meant when they gave lives without limit and money without stint to prosecute the war. Even those who desired to free the slaves would not have made them masters of the political destinies of any part of the nation; yet something very near to this must be the result of the policy of the radical leaders. Political domination in ten States is given to the nigger; and what did he do to deserve it? From fifty to a hundred thousand enlisted on our side, out of four millions, and the remainder stayed at home and did what they could against us and our cause in growing the corn that fed the Rebel armies. Not a single insurrection—not one organized blow for freedom—came from these slaves and sons of slaves during four years of a war that taxed the utmost energies of their masters. They were held in bonds by men at war with the nation, and they never added the weight of one little effort from their own side to aid the cause whose success was to make them free. They tamely ploughed and sowed, and meanwhile half a million white men were maimed in the struggle that was theirs as well as ours. And of such material we make voters! Into the hands of creatures who continued slaves while there was any one left to hold a whip over them, we put such power that they may become the arbiters of great political questions, and even balance votes with Northern as well as Southern white men! We degrade and adulterate the national life by introducing into it half a million servile, semi-brutal voters—all that the supremacy of an arrogant and dangerous faction may be secured and made permanent. And this, indeed—this making of nigger voters and driving the white men of the South from the polls—is the whole result of the war as radical leaders see it.

But the people are awakening to the true perception of this great matter, and it needs no extreme provision to know that the nation will eventually trample under its feet every vestige of the party that holds such ideas and has led it into this false position. The plain question for Mr. Johnson is whether he has the courage to take the current of this national tendency and make a bold fight with Congress and the radicals, now that they are in the wrong—to fight when he may have the people on his side, with the same spirit with which he assailed Congress when its acts were in harmony with the national will. If he has, the case is plain before him. He must make a clean sweep of all the present *personnel* of reconstruction. He must brush away all the commanders, and if there are no generals to take their places, make some. Taking thus a new departure, pursuing an honest policy of reconstruction, never losing sight of the real objects of the war, but breaking up utterly this mischievous attempt to secure nigger supremacy, he will merely go before the wishes of the people, and though an attempt at impeachment would come as sure as sunrise with the assembling of Congress, the attitude of the nation would awe it into silence. But the indications are that Mr. Johnson has not the mettle for this business. He limps far behind it, the political driveller and show of our history, who neither knows when to dare nor when to leave it alone; and the result will be that the people must bear patiently until the next Presidential election, when they can take the case in their own hands, and by the election of Grant put the national safety on sure ground against all the factions.

The Indian Peace Commissioners.

From the World.

The Commissioners appointed by the Government to treat with the Indians, who met in St. Louis last week, reassemble at Omaha to proceed thence into the Indian country. They are to meet the Northern Indians at Fort Laramie at the time of the September full moon, and the Southern Indians at Fort Larned at the time of the October full moon; this fixing the dates by moons being easily intelligible to unlettered tribes who have no other almanac. General Sherman, early last week, sent forward orders to the commanders of posts to provide necessary subsistence in both places for the assembled chiefs; to send runners inviting them to the conferences; and to refrain meanwhile from all hostilities which are not defensive. If the Indians can be induced to treat with the Commissioners, we trust that the result may be not only peace with the tribes and the removal of terror from the frontiers, but a permanent settlement of all Indian difficulties.

The hour has evidently struck for the final dissolution of the old method, inherited from our colonial infancy, and so incongruous to our political system, of dealing with the Indians by treaties as we do with independent foreign nations. It was a wise method in its day. Its former necessity is fully vindicated by the difficulties that attend its termination; for if the Indians are unmanagable as citizens subject to our laws when their numbers and area are so much reduced and their accessibility so much increased, what could have been done with them when they occupied the greater part of the continent, and were protected by interminable forests? The early settlers of the country were compelled to treat them as independent nations, because no other method was possible. If an Indian committed a murder or a trespass, a colonial government could not have sent a constable to arrest him and bring him to justice, for in trying to find the culprit the constable would have exposed himself, at every step, to a hundred flying tomahawks and arrows. Wrongs committed by Indians could be avenged only by war, the wrong-doer being punishable only by punishing his tribe, who protected and defended him. Where war is the only means of redress, a treaty is necessarily the only foundation of tranquillity. It has accordingly been found cheaper to purchase the lands of this continent from the Indians, than it would have been to take them by force and defend the settlers.

But the great progress of our settlements has made the independent nation theory obsolete, except so far as it can be made the instrument of its own explosion. The carrying of a railroad through the heart of the continent, and the impetus thus given to the inpouring of our people, make it certain that unless the Indians will consent to change their location and mode of life, nothing remains for them but a bloody extermination. It is fortunate that the recent troubles have occurred, if they lead to the collection and voluntary settlement of all Indians within a moderate space. We hope the liberality of the inducements offered by the Government will be sufficient to accomplish this object. The time has come for asserting our authority over them and claiming their allegiance. The idea that they have any original rights on this continent superior to ours is fanciful and sentimental. People sometimes talk about the Indians as if all who had ever lived were yet alive. But the truth is that the grandfathers of the Indians are as dead as our own, and the earth belongs not to the dead but to the living. We have been as long on this continent as the Indians. If birth here is a foundation for any claims, our claims on that ground are precisely as good as theirs. It is no greater a hardship for an Indian to be born subject to the authority of the Federal Government than it is for a pale face. We have no sympathy with unreflecting sentimentalism founded on a dead antiquity. The time has come when we must govern the Indians; govern them generously and paternally, we hope; but it is recorded in the book of destiny that we must either govern them or exterminate them. We are not hereafter to make treaties with them, but laws for them; or if treaties, only as the easiest method of bringing them under the dominion of laws.

CHARLES RUMPP.
PORTE-MONNAIE, POCKET-BOOK, AND SATCHEL MANUFACTURER,
NO. 47 NORTH SIXTH STREET,
Below Arch, Philadelphia.
Porte-Monnaies, Portfolios, Dressing Cases, Cigar Cases, Cabas, Money Belts, Pocket-Books, Satchels, Work Boxes, Bankers' Cases, Purses, Rules, etc.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL. [7 20tf

Old Rye Whiskies.
THE LARGEST AND BEST STOCK OF
FINE OLD RYE WHISKIES
IN THE LAND IS NOW POSSESSED BY
HENRY S. HANNIS & CO.,
Nos. 218 and 220 SOUTH FRONT STREET,
WHO OFFER THE SAME TO THE TRADE IN LOTS ON VERY ADVANTAGEOUS TERMS.
Their Stock of Rye Whiskies, IN BOND, comprises all the favorite brands extant, and runs through the various months of 1865,'66, and of this year, up to present date.
Liberal contracts made for lots to arrive at Pennsylvania Railroad Depot, Erricsson Line Wharf, or at Bonded Warehouses, as parties may elect.

FURNISHING GOODS, SHIRTS, &C.
MERINO GAUZE UNDERWEAR
OF CARTWRIGHT AND WARNER'S CELEBRATED MANUFACTURE.
MERINO GAUZE UNDERWEAR in every variety of size and style, for Ladies', Gents', and Children's Wear.
HOSIERY.
A large assortment of HOSIERY of English and German manufacture, in socks, three-quarter socks and long hose.
GLOVES.
In White, Buff, and Mode Color. For sale at
HOFMANN'S Hosiery Store,
8 5 tuths] NO. 9 NORTH EIGHTH STREET.

J. W. SCOTT & CO.,
SHIRT MANUFACTURERS,
AND DEALERS IN
MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS
NO. 814 CHESNUT STREET,
FOUR DOORS BELOW THE "CONTINENTAL,"
6 27 1rp PHILADELPHIA.

PATENT SHOULDER-SEAM
SHIRT MANUFACTORY,
AND GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING STORE
PERFECT FITTING SHIRTS AND DRAWERS made from measurement at very short notice.
All other articles of GENTLEMEN'S DRESS GOODS in full variety.
WINCHESTER & CO.,
1 11] No. 706 CHESNUT Street.

STOVES, RANGES, ETC.
CULVER'S NEW PATENT
DEEP SAND-JOINT
HOT-AIR FURNACE.
RANGES OF ALL SIZES.
Also, Philegar's New Low Pressure Steam Heating Apparatus. For sale by
CHARLES WILLIAMS,
5 10] No. 1182 MARKET Street.

THOMPSON'S LONDON KITCHENER; OR EUROPEAN RANGE, for Families, Hotels, or Public Institutions, in TWENTY DIFFERENT SIZES. Also, Philadelphia Ranges, Hot-Air Furnaces, Portable Heaters, Lowdown Grates, Fireboard Stoves, Bath Boilers, Sheathed Plates, Boilers, Cooking Stoves, etc., wholesale and retail, by the manufacturers. SHARPE & THOMSON,
5 27 stuth6m No. 209 N. SECOND Street.

COAL.
B. MIDDLETON & CO., DEALERS IN HARLEIGH LEHIGH and EAGLE VEIN COAL. Kept dry under cover. Prepared expressly for family use. Yard, No. 1225 WASHINGTON Avenue. Office, No. 514 WALNUT Street. 7 23

GOVERNMENT SALES.
QUARTERMASTER STORES AT AUCTION.
DEPOT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D. C., August 6, 1867.
Will be sold at public auction, under the supervision of Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel James M. Moore, Q. M. U. S. A., at Lincoln Depot, on MONDAY, August 19, at 10 A. M., a large lot of quartermaster stores rated as unserviceable, among which are the following:—

30 2-h. ambulances,	55 lanterns,
63 4-h. wagons,	2,693 horse and mule collars,
10 2-h. wagons,	1,094 trace chains,
10 2-h. spring do.,	3,610 halter chains,
30,000 lbs. scrap iron,	1,124 breast chains,
6,000 lbs. old horse-shoes,	421 asst. bridles,
1,500 lbs. iron wire,	246 saddle bags,
15,912 carriage bolts,	115 saddle blankets,
850 lbs. old rope,	237 horse covers,
500 yds. cocoa matting,	646 wagon covers,
28 yds. carpet,	2,457 H. and M. hames
1 hose reel,	2,075 head halters,
20 hand trucks,	408 sets asst. harness,
2,000 feet assorted hose, large and small,	100 wagon and amb. wheels,
259 office chairs,	50 anvils,
101 McC. saddles,	54 B. S. wagon whips,
23 scales, platform and counter,	56 vises, assorted,
106 shovels, L. and S. handle,	20 tool chests,
	402 planes, assorted,
	195 saws, assorted,
	156 oil stones,

with tools of all kinds, bridles, bits, horse medicines, wagon tongues, chisels, axes; saddlers', blacksmiths', and carpenters' tools, etc. etc. etc
Terms—Cash, in Government funds.
CHARLES H. TOMPKINS,
8 7 10t] Bvt. Brig.-Gen., Depot Quartermaster.

GOVERNMENT SALE.—TO BE SOLD AT Public Auction, by order of the Treasury Department, on FRIDAY, the 23d day of August, 1867, at 11 o'clock A. M., at Hanover Street Warehouse, foot of HANOVER Street Kensington, Philadelphia, the following described property, seized by order of the United States Government, on board the schooner Litchfield, at this port, August 10, 1867:—
TWO LOCOMOTIVES AND TENDERS, built by Norris & Son, of Philadelphia; boiler, 18 feet long, 3 feet 6inches in diameter; fire box, 3 feet by 4; cylinder, 16 inches in diameter, 22-inch stroke; driving wheel, 4 feet 6 inches in diameter; spread of wheels, 4 feet guage.
The above property can be seen and inspected at said warehouse any day previous to sale.
Terms cash, in Government funds.
J. W. CAKE,
Collector of Customs.
SAML. C. COOK, Auctioneer.
Phila., July 23, 1867. 7 23 tu&t

SALE OF GOVERNMENT VESSEL
DEPUTY QUARTERMASTER-GEN.'S OFFICE, BALTIMORE, Md., July 27, 1867.
Proposals are invited, and will be received by the undersigned, at this office, until 12 o'clock noon, August 15, 1867, for the purchase at private sale of the side-wheel steamer COSMOPOLITAN, belonging to the United States, and now lying at Fardy's Wharf, South Baltimore.
7 31 13t] STEWART VAN VLIET,
Deputy Quartermaster General U. S. A.

CORN EXCHANGE
BAG MANUFACTORY,
JOHN T. BAILEY & CO.,
REMOVED TO
N. E. Corner of MARKET and WATER Streets, Philadelphia.
DEALERS IN BAGS AND BAGGING
Of every Description, for
Grain, Flour, Salt, Super-Phosphate of Lime, Bone Dust, Etc.
Large and small GUNNY BAGS constantly on hand.
2 23] Also, WOOL SACKS.
JOHN T. BAILEY. JAMES CASCADEN.

WILLIAM S. GRANT,
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
No. 33 S. DELAWARE Avenue, Philadelphia,
AGENT FOR
Dupont's Gunpowder, Refined Nitre, Charcoal, Etc.
W. Baker & Co.'s Chocolate, Cocoa, and Broma.
Crocker Bros. & Co.'s Yellow Metal Sheathing, Bolts, and Nails. 12 4]

PRIVY WELLS—OWNERS OF PROPERTY—The only place to get Privy Wells cleaned and disinfected at very low prices.
A. PEYSON,
Manufacturer of Poudrette,
1 10] GOLDSMITH'S HALL, LIBRARY Street

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

[FOR ADDITIONAL LOCAL ITEMS SEE OUTSIDE PAGES.]

LARGE AND ENTHUSIASTIC REPUBLICAN MEETING AT SPRING GARDEN HALL.—Last night the Republicans of the Fourteenth Ward held their initiatory meeting in the Spring Garden Hall. They were called together by the Executive Committee of the Fourteenth Ward, for the purpose of securing the enrolment of all the Republicans in that section of the city. This enrolment is intended to secure fair nominations and to prevent fraud. There was a large and enthusiastic audience in attendance. A full brass band also added to the interest of the meeting. It is the intention of the members of this club to equip themselves with a handsome uniform, and remain permanently in session until the next Presidential election.

Colonel McLean occupied the Chair, and Dr. Bucknell acted as Secretary of the meeting.

After a number of inspiring airs from the band, the meeting was called to order about half-past 8 P. M., by the introduction of the Hon. H. D. Moore.

This gentleman, in his opening remarks, said that the platform of the Republican party was a sound one. He regretted to say that there were still Rebels remaining in the country, and that it was the duty of every good man to defeat them at the ballot-box.

He alluded in terms of the strongest condemnation to the President's policy in removing Mr. Stanton, whom he characterized as the only real patriot in the Cabinet. He asserted that the Democracy were in unison with the Rebels who tried to overthrow the Government on the battle-field. He read the late letter of Robert Toombs in favor of the "lost cause." In conclusion, he expressed the warmest sympathy with the objects of the meeting, and adjured every true man to throw his vote in favor of the Republican party.

At the close of his speech he was loudly applauded.

The band then played a number of patriotic airs.

Colonel William B. Thomas was then introduced. He stated that it was impossible to worship the Government and Mammon. He alluded to the difference between the Republican party of to-day and the same party of days gone by. He said that the Republic was founded on principles deduced by legitimate reasoning, and that consequently it must live. He exhorted his hearers not to falter in the prosecution of their duty, and encouraged them by saying that if they acted their parts well they could not fail. He charged the Democratic party of the North with the crime of bringing on the war, and then failing in their promises to the South. He said that he was born a Democrat, and only turned when he discovered that the party to which he then belonged was built upon slavery.

He would have every man think for himself, and not be led by others. He characterized the President as a traitor, and called him a bad man and a hypocrite. He would not degrade the Presidential chair by calling Andrew Johnson President. He called to mind the disgustingly drunken state of His Accidency at the inauguration, and contrasted him with President Lincoln. He asserted that Andrew Johnson should be impeached. He said the North had no sympatay with the President. He averred that the extra session of Congress was due to the failure to impeach him; and arraigned Congress for the failure.

The Hon. William D. Kelley was then introduced. He began by stating his individual belief that Andrew Johnson ought to be impeached, and said he had openly announced his opinion. He alluded to his famed address in Concert Hall.

At this point the Judge's remarks were discontinued for a few minutes, in consequence of the entrance of the Reoublicans of the Tenth Ward, preceded by a band.

The Judge resumed, and referred in terms of praise to Ashley, Boutwell, and Williams. He said his record on impeachment was a bold one.

He expressed his surprise at the large audience before him, and said he was inspired and gratified by it. He said that Mr. Stanton was not removed, but only suspended. He would nominate General Howard for the Presidency. He condemned the course of General Steedman. He believed Andrew Johnson to be a maniac. He charged his hearers to place good men in nomination, and then "*Go it blind.*" He warned them that everything depended on the next election.

He alluded to his trip to the South, and gave accounts of his rather warm reception at Mobile. Had it not been for Andrew Johnson the South would already have been reconstructed. He stated that the South wants capital. The true men of the South to-day are those who fought us the most bravely on the battle-field.

He said that he saw in Ireland during the existence of the eviction laws no such abject poverty as he saw in Alabama. He laid the poverty of the South to the door of "cotton." He spoke of the fertility of the Southern soil and the salubrity of the climate, and urged the Northern laborer to emigrate there. He implored his hearers, by their interests, their families, and their country, that so long as Andrew Johnson remained in power, they should endeavor to swell the ranks of the Republican party.

THE LATE GEORGE ERETY, ESQ.—ACTION OF THE BOARD OF GUARDIANS.—A special meeting of the Board was held yesterday afternoon at the office, Seventh street, below Arch, to take action in reference to the death of the late President of the Board, George Erety, Esq., who expired on Saturday morning last, about half-past 6 o'clock, at his late residence, No. 482 North Third street. John M. Whitall, Esq., was called to the chair, in taking which he expressed his sincere regret at the death of Mr. Erety. As an officer he had few superiors, being possessed of business tact which was requisite for the proper fulfilment of the duties of the office. His remarkable kindness and peculiar faculties rendered him acceptable to all the members. Mr. J. B. Townsend, in rising to offer the usual resolutions of regret, paid a glowing tribute to the memory of the deceased. The resolutions were as follows:—

Resolved, That this Board have received with profound sorrow the intelligence of the death of our President, George Erety, Esq., and desire to record our testimony to the faithful, efficient, and thorough manner in which he has fulfilled his duties as our presiding officer, and to this admirable judgment with which he devoted his abilities to perfecting, in all its branches, the administration of this department of the municipal government.

Resolved, That by the decease of Mr. Erety, the community has lost a valued, upright, and publicspirited citizen, whose influence, example, and labors were uniformly directed to high and noble objects—the poor have lost a wise and zealous benefactor—and we have lost a friend and brother, who had won and deserved our affection and confidence.

Resolved, That we tender our sincere sympathy to the family of the deceased thus bereaved of one who adorned a life of active usefulness with that kindly and genial spirit which, while it attracted the warm friendship of others still found its most grateful exercise in the joys and cares of his home circle.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be furnished by the Secretary to the family of the deceased.

On motion of Mr. Brown, it was resolved that the members of the Board should attend the funeral of the deceased.

On motion, it was resolved that the office should be draped in mourning on the day of the funeral. The Board then adjourned.

THE NEW FORREST BUILDING.—A very decided change is witnessed in the style and character of the buildings which are now erected in the business parts of Philadelphia, when compared to those put up a few years ago. We now see not only attention given to beauty of exterior, but to convenience and comfort, to light and ventilation within. The "Forrest Building," on Fourth street, below Chesnut, which is now nearly ready for roofing, is in keeping with the advanced taste and progressive spirit of the times. The front is of Picton stone, of handsome design, and will contribute much to the improvement of the neighborhood. It is four stories in height, and in depth extends to Carpenter's court. The entire structure is designed for offices, and many of them will be lighted from a glass roof. There is a large hall which extends along the offices on the main floor, and opens into an area, over which there is a skylight. The new building will form the central one of the block, as it is intended at a future day to remove the old structure on the south, now used for offices, and to erect on the site a building similar to that on the north, which was put up a few years ago.

A NEW NAVAL HOSPITAL is now being erected by the United States Government at Gray's Ferry road, below Shippen street, on the grounds of the present Naval Asylum. It covers an acre of ground, and will soon be entirely under roof. The hospital is a decided ornament to that section of the city, and, when completed, will present a grand appearance. From the Chesnut Street Bridge a commanding view can be had of the hospital, which consists of a centre building, with a number of wings. A passer by, from appearances, would judge that a small village was being erected. The material used in the construction of the hospital is of the best quality, and when completed, the structure will prove creditable to all parties connected with its erection.

A SHOE-CUTTERS' PROTECTIVE UNION.—A meeting of shoe-cutters was held last evening at the hall, Fifth and Locust streets, for the purpose of forming a shoe cutters' protective union. Francis Cevers was called to the chair, and W. E. Haltman was appointed to act as secretary. The committee appointed at a previous meeting to procure a suitable hall to meet in, made their report, which was accepted. Measures were then adopted to carry out the objects of the meeting, when an adjournment took place until next Monday evening.

THE WATER WORKS.—The statement below shows the operations of the Philadelphia Water Works during the month of July:—

	Gallons of Water pumped during the month.	Average number of gallons per day.
Fairmount	743,042 985	23,969,128
Schuylkill	244,314,900	7,881,125
Delaware	41,019,940	2,929 093
Twenty-fourth Ward	71,051,940	2,291,098
Germantown	18,150,800	672,251
Total	1,117,580,565	37,744,497

INTEREST PAID.—The City Treasurer has paid out, since July 1, the sum of $1,017,101·82, on account of interest due on that date, upon the funded debt of the city.

MARINE TELEGRAPH.

For additional Marine News see First Page.

ALMANAC FOR PHILADELPHIA—THIS DAY.
SUN RISES 5·08 | MOON RISES 3·29
SUN SETS 7·01 | HIGH WATER 0 00

PHILADELPHIA BOARD OF TRADE.
WILLIAM C. KENT,
THOMAS E. ASHMEAD,
CHARLES WHEELER,
} MONTHLY COMMITTEE.

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMERS.

FOR AMERICA.

Morning Star	Havre	New York	July 24
Teutonia	Southampton	New York	July 27
C. of Dublin	Liverpool	New York	July 27
Weser	Southampton	New York	July 27
Tripoli	Liverpool	New York	July 30
C. of London	Liverpool	New York	July 30
Tarifa	Liverpool	New York	July 30
Denmark	Liverpool	New York	July 31
Peruvian	Liverpool	Quebec	Aug. 1
C. of N. York	Liverpool	New York	Aug. 3
Java	Liverpool	Boston	Aug. 3
Wm. Penn	London	New York	Aug. 3
St. David	Liverpool	Quebec	Aug. 3

FOR EUROPE.

China	Boston	Liverpool	Aug. 14
C. of Washington	New York	Liverpool	Aug. 14
Chicago	New York	Liverpool	Aug. 14
Tarifa	New York	Liverpool	Aug. 14
America	New York	Bremen	Aug. 15
The Queen	New York	Liverpool	Aug. 17
C. of London	New York	Liverpool	Aug. 17
Teutonia	New York	Hamburg	Aug. 17
Cleopatra	New York	Antwerp	Aug. 17
Iowa	New York	Glasgow	Aug. 17
Cella	New York	London	Aug. 17
Rising Star	New York	Aspinwall	Aug. 21

COASTWISE, DOMESTIC PORTS.

Juniata	Philada	New Orleans	Aug. —
Georgia	New York	Vera Cruz	Aug. 14
Moro Castle	New York	Havana	Aug. 15
Pioneer	Philada	Wilmington	Aug. 15
Tecumseh	Philada	Savannah	Aug. 17
J. W. Everman	Philada	Charleston	Aug. 20
Stars and Stripes	Philada	Havana	Aug. 20
S. America	New York	Rio Janeiro	Aug. 22
Star of the Union	Philada	New Orleans	Aug. 24

Mails are forwarded by every steamer in the regular lines. The steamers for or from Liverpool call at Queenstown, except the Canadian line, which call at Londonderry. The steamers for or from the Continent call at Southampton.

CLEARED YESTERDAY.

Ship A. Boninger, Steenken, Bremen, Workman&Co.
Schr D. E. Wolfe, Dole, Boston, Hammett & Neill.
Schr Gov. Burton, Ludlam, Salem, Mammoth Vein Consolidated Coal Co.
Schr H. W. Godfrey, Sears, Boston, L. Audenried&Co.
Schr Thos. T. Tasker, Allen, Boston, New York and Schuylkill Coal Co.
Schr Czar, Hammond, Boston, J. R. Tomlinson.
Schr E. R. Graham, Smith, Boston, Dovey, Bulkley & Co.
Schr Sarah Purves, Jones, Boston, do.
Schr F. Keating, Daniels, Bath, Tyler & Co.
Schr H. A. McGahan, Call, Boston, do.
Schr H. A. Weeks, Hickman, Boston, Day, Huddell & Co.
Schr J. H. Wainwright, Morris, Roxbury, Van Dusen, Lochman & Co.
Schr Annie Magee, Ketchum, Boston, Borda, Keller & Nutting.
Schr E. W. Gardiner, Steelman, Boston, do.
Schr L. S. Levering, Corson, Boston, Blakiston, Graeff & Co.
Schr J. S. Weldon, Bowen, New Bedford, Rommel & Hunter.
Schr J. W. Everman, Outten, Lynn, Sinnickson & Co.
Schr Hazleton, Gardiner, Pawtucket, Castner, Stickney & Wellington.
Schr J. Donohue, Gilkey, Portsmouth, Caldwell, Gordon & Co.
Schr S. Morris, Hewitt, Boston, Sawyer & Co.
Schr A. Field, Pettit, Johnson's Narrows, Captain.
Sch Ann Eliza, Richards, New York, W. P. Clyde & Co.
Tug Thos. Jefferson, Allen, for Baltimore, with a tow of barges, W. P. Clyde & Co.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Barque Orchilla, Havener, 20 days from Kingston, Ja., with logwood, etc., to D. N. Wetzlar & Co.
Schr Ella F. Crowell, Stevens, 5 days from Provincetown, with mdse. to G. B. Kerfoot & Co. 5th inst., Gay Head bearing NE. 35 miles distant, spoke brig Mary C. Rosevelt, where from or for not stated; the captain reported 2d inst., was hove down, and lay waterlogged 33 hours; had thrown overboard deck load and some sails; was not leaking badly at the time.
Schr Tycoon, Cooper, 1 day from Smyrna, with grain to J. L. Bewley & Co.
Schr T. P. McColley, Durborrow, 1 day from Camden, with grain to J. L. Bewley & Co.
Schrs C. Fithian, Tuft, 1 day from Port Deposit, with grain to J. L. Bewley & Co.
Schr S. Warren, Connell, 1 day from Magnolia, with grain to J. L. Bewley & Co.
Schr J. Anderson, Tunnell, 2 days from Indian river, with corn to Bacon, Collins & Co.
Schr Gen. Cropper, Houston, 4 days from Snowhill, with lumber to Bacon, Collins & Co.
Schr Exit, Murphy, 3 days from Nanticoke river, with oats to Bacon, Collins & Co.
Schr A. W. Thompson, Reeves, 6 days from Rappahannock river, with lumber to Bacon, Collins & Co.
Schr J. O'Donohue, Gilkey, from Bangor.
Schr M. A. McGahan, Call, from Boston.
Schr S. Morris, Hewitt, from Boston.
Schr T. T. Tasker, Allen, from Boston.
Schr Czar, Hammond, from Boston.
Schr E. L. Smith, Smith, from Boston.
Schr D. E. Wolfe, Dole, from Boston.
Schr H. W. Godfrey, Sears, from Boston.
Schr V. Sharp, Sharp, from Boston.
Schr S. Purves, Jones, from Boston.
Schr H. A. Weeks, Hickman, from Boston.
Schr Gov. Burton, Ludlam, from Boston.
Schr J. H. Wainwright, Morris, from Boston.
Schr L. S. Levering, Corson, from Boston.
Schr E. W. Gardiner, Steelman, from Boston.
Schr Reading RR. No. 47, Read, from Bridgeport.
Schr M. A. Grier, Fleming, from Magnolia.
Schr G. H. Bent, Smith, from Cambridgeport.
Schr J. R. Ford, Daniels, from Washington.
Schr J. S. Weldon, Bowen, from Roxbury.
Schr E. R. Graham, Smith, from Salem.
Schr A. Field, Pettit, from Edgartown.
Schr Hazleton, Gardiner, from Pawtucket.
Schr A. Magee, Ketchum, from Lynn.
Schr J. W. Everman, Outten, from Lynn.
Steamer Chester, Jones, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. P. Clyde & Co.
Steamtug America, Virden, 7 hours from Delaware Breakwater, Towed thereto on Sunday afternoon barque Margaretha Blanca, for Bremen. Passed off Brandywine Light brig Eolus from New York, and a light barque, supposed to be from New York.

MEMORANDA.

Steamship Norman, Crowell, hence, at Boston yesterday morning.
Barque Addie McAdams, Partridge, hence, at Boston yesterday.
Brig Marianna IV, Santos, hence at Lisbon 25th ult.
Brig P. Foulke, Townsend, for Wilmington, N. C., cleared at Savannah 8th inst.
Brig Princeton, Wells, hence for Rockland, sailed from Holmes' Hole 8th inst.
Schr Angler, Besse, from Wareham for Philadelphia at Newport 10th inst.
Schr O. M. Pettit, for Philadelphia, sailed from Bristol 9th inst.
Schr W. Kallahan, Hunter, hence, at Washington 9th inst.
Schrs Ida V. McCabe and Alexander, for Philadelphia, sailed from Norwich 9th inst.
Schr J. Barrett, hence for Providence, at New London 9th inst.
Schrs H. L. Loper, Dukes, from Pungo, N. C., and L. Prieger, Lawrence, from Winton, both for Philadelphia, at Norfolk 8th inst.
Schr Telegraph, for Philadelphia, sailed from New London 9th inst.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

The South Shoal Lightship has put into Edgartown for repairs, having parted from her moorings on the 10 inst. in a heavy gale from S.SE. to SW. She shipped a heavy sea, lost larboard boat, broke davits, wheels, etc. etc.

Notice is hereby given that the Rattlesnake Shoal Lightvessel has been replaced on her station off Charleston bar, S. C.
A. K. HUGHES,
Lighthouse Inspector, Sixth District.
Charleston, August 8, 1867.

MEDICAL.

POND'S EXTRACT OF HAMAMELIS
OR PAIN DESTROYER.
Is one of the few domestic remedies which have come into general use and favor without puffing. It is the product of a simple shrub, harmless in all cases and, as a domestic remedy unequalled.

CURES—

BURNS,	BOILS,
BRUISES,	STINGS,
LAMENESS	SORE EYES,
SORENESS	BLEEDING OF THE
SPRAINS,	LUNGS,
SORE THROAT,	NOSE,
TOOTHACHE,	STOMACH,
EARACHE,	
NEURALGIA,	CORNS,
RHEUMATISM	ULCERS,
LUMBAGO,	OLD SORES,
PILES,	

And other similar troubles one and painful affections, while it promptly arrests all HEMORRHAGES. Hundreds of physicians use it daily in their practice, and give it their unqualified recommendation. Sold by druggists and dealers.

The Medicine is exclusively prepared by the subscribers, Proprietors and Successors to T. T. PON to whom all orders must be addressed.
HUMPHREYS' HOMŒOPATHIC MEDICINE CO
No. 562 BROADWAY, New York
PRICES OF POND'S EXTRACT.
Six ounce bottles, with directions retail ..... 50 cts
Pint bottles, with directions, retail $1
Quarts in bottle $1
Liberal discount to Physicians and Dealers.

SIMILIA SIMILIBUS CURANTUR.
HUMPHREYS' HOMŒOPATHIC SPECIFICS.
FAMILY CASES

Of 35 large vials, morocco case, containing a specific for every ordinary disease a family is subject to, and a book of directions ..... $10·00
Smaller Family and Traveling cases, with 20 to 28 vials ..... $5 to $5
Specifics for all Diseases, both for Curing and for Preventive treatment, in vials and pocket cases ..... $2 to $5

These Remedies, by the case or single box, are sent to any part of the country, by Mail or Express, free of charge, on receipt of the price.
Address—HUMPHREYS' SPECIFIC HOMŒOPATHIC MEDICINE COMPANY, Office and Depot, No. 562 BROADWAY, New York.
Dr. HUMPHREYS is consulted daily at his office, personally or by letter, as above, for all forms of disease.
For sale by DYOTT & CO., JOHNSON, HOLLOWAY & COWDEN, T. R. CALLENDER, and AMBROSE SMITH, Wholesale Agents, Philadelphia, and at BLITHE'S Drug Store, No. 3120 Market street, and by all Druggists. 3 lmths 6m

ENGINES, MACHINERY, ETC.

PENN STEAM ENGINE AND BOILER WORKS.—NEAFIE & LEVY, PRACTICAL AND THEORETICAL ENGINEERS, MACHINISTS, BOILER-MAKERS, BLACKSMITHS, and FOUNDERS, having for many years been in successful operation, and been exclusively engaged in building and repairing Marine and River Engines, high and low-pressure, Iron Boilers, Water Tanks, Propellers, etc. etc., respectfully offer their services to the public as being fully prepared to contract for engines of all sizes, Marine, River, and Stationary; having sets of patterns of different sizes, are prepared to execute orders with quick despatch. Every description of pattern-making made at the shortest notice. High and Low-pressure Pipe, Tubular, and Cylinder Boilers, of the best Pennsylvania charcoal iron. Forgings of all sizes and kinds; Iron and Brass Castings of all descriptions; Roll Turning, Screw Cutting, and all other work connected with the above business.
Drawings and specifications for all work done at the establishment free of charge, and work guaranteed.
The subscribers have ample wharf-dock room for repairs of boats, where they can lie in perfect safety and are provided with shears, blocks, falls, etc. etc. for raising heavy or light weights.
JACOB C. NEAFIE,
JOHN P. LEVY.
BEACH and PALMER Streets.

J. VAUGHAN MERRICK, WILLIAM H. MERRICK
JOHN E. COPE.
SOUTHWARK FOUNDRY, FIFTH AND WASHINGTON Streets,
PHILADELPHIA.
MERRICK & SONS,
ENGINEERS AND MACHINISTS,
manufacture High and Low Pressure Steam Engines for Land, River, and Marine Service.
Boilers, Gasometers, Tanks, Iron Boats, etc.
Castings of all kinds, either iron or brass.
Iron Frame Roofs for Gas Works, Workshops, and Railroad Stations, etc.
Retorts and Gas Machinery, of the latest and most improved construction.
Every description of Plantation Machinery, and Sugar, Saw, and Grist Mills, Vacuum Pans, Open Steam Trains, Defecators, Filters, Pumping Engines, etc.
Sole Agents for N. Billeux's Patent Sugar Boiling Apparatus, Nesmyth's Patent Steam Hammer, and Aspinwall & Woolsey's Patent Centrifugal Sugar Draining Machine. 6 30

BRIDESBURG MACHINE WORKS
OFFICE,
No. 65 N. FRONT STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.
We are prepared to fill orders to any extent for our well-known
MACHINERY FOR COTTON AND WOOLLEN MILLS,
including all recent improvements in Carding, Spinning, and Weaving.
We invite the attention of manufacturers to our extensive works.
ALFRED JENKS & SON,

FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF SAFES
C. L. MAISER,
MANUFACTURER OF
FIRE AND BURGLAR-PROOF SAFES,
LOCKSMITH, BELL-HANGER, AND DEALER IN BUILDING HARDWARE,
NO. 434 RACE STREET.
6 5

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF FIRE and Burglar-proof SAFES on hand, with inside doors, Dwelling-house Safes, free from dampness. Prices low.
C. HASSENFORDER,
No. 422 VINE Street.
6 5

LUMBER.

1867.—SELECT WHITE PINE BOARDS AND PLANK.
4-4, 5-4, 6-4, 2, 2½, 3, and 4 inch
CHOICE PANEL AND 1st COMMON, 16 feet long.
4-4, 5-4, 6-4, 2, 2½, 3, and 4 inch
WHITE PINE, PANEL PATTERN PLANK.
LARGE AND SUPERIOR STOCK ON HAND,

1867.—BUILDING! BUILDING!
BUILDING! LUMBER! LUMBER!
4-4 CAROLINA FLOORING.
5-4 CAROLINA FLOORING.
4-4 DELAWARE FLOORING.
5-4 DELAWARE FLOORING.
WHITE PINE FLOORING.
ASH FLOORING.
WALNUT FLOORING.
SPRUCE FLOORING.
STEP BOARDS.
RAIL PLANK.
PLASTERING LATH.

1867.—CEDAR AND CYPRES SHINGLES.
LONG CEDAR SHINGLES.
SHORT CEDAR SHINGLES.
COOPER SHINGLES.
FINE ASSORTMENT FOR SALE LOW.
NO. 1 CEDAR LOGS AND POSTS.

1867.—LUMBER FOR UNDERTAKERS
LUMBER FOR UNDERTAKERS!
RED CEDAR, WALNUT, AND PINE.

1867.—ALBANY LUMBER OF ALL KINDS
ALBANY LUMBER OF ALL KINDS,
SEASONED WALNUT,
DRY POPLAR, CHERRY, AND ASH,
OAK PLANK AND BOARDS,
MAHOGANY,
ROSEWOOD, AND WALNUT VENEERS.

1867.—CIGAR-BOX MANUFACTURERS.
CIGAR-BOX MANUFACTURERS.
SPANISH CEDAR BOX BOARDS.

1867.—SPRUCE JOIST! SPRUCE JOIST!
SPRUCE JOIST!
FROM 14 TO 32 FEET LONG.
SUPERIOR NORWAY SCANTLING.
MAULE, BROTHER & CO.,
No. 2500 SOUTH STREET.
6 1 rp

U. S. BUILDERS' MILL,
NOS. 24, 26, AND 28 S. FIFTEENTH ST.,
ESLER & BRO., Proprietors.
Always on hand, made of the Best Seasoned Lumber, at low prices,
WOOD MOULDINGS, BRACKETS, BALUSTERS AND NEWELS.
Newels, Balusters, Bracket and Wood Mouldings.
WOOD MOULDINGS, BRACKETS, BALUSTERS AND NEWELS.
Walnut and Ash Hand Railing, 3, 3½, and 4 inches
BUTTERNUT, CHESNUT, and WALNUT MOULDINGS to order.
6 12

J. C. PERKINS
LUMBER MERCHANT.
Successor to R. Clark, Jr.,
NO. 324 CHRISTIAN STREET.
Constantly on hand a large and varied assortme of Building Lumber. 5 24

RAILROAD LINES.

NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.—THE MIDDLE ROUTE.—Shortest and most direct route to Bethlehem, Allentown, Manch Chunk, Hazelton, White Haven, Wilkesbarre, Mahanoy City, Mount Carmel, and all points in the Lehigh, Mahanoy, and Wyoming coal regions.
Passenger Depot in Philadelphia, N. W. corner of BERKS and AMERICAN Streets.
SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.
NINE DAILY TRAINS.
On and after WEDNESDAY, May 8, 1867, Passenger trains leave the New Depot, corner Berks and American streets, daily (sundays excepted), as follows:—
At 7·45 A. M.—Morning Express for Bethlehem and Principal Stations on North Pennsylvania Railroad, connecting at Bethlehem with Lehigh Valley Railroad for Allentown, Catasauqua, Slatington, Manch Chunk, Weatherly, Jeansville, Hazelton, White Haven, Wilkesbarre, Kingston, Pittston, and all points in Lehigh and Wyoming valleys; also, in connection with Lehigh and Mahanoy Railroad, for Mahanoy City, and with Catawissa Railroad, for Rupert, Danville, Milton, and Williamsport. Arrive at Manch Chunk at 12·05 A. M.; at Wilkesbarre at 3 P. M.; at Mahanoy City at 2 P. M. Passengers by this train can take the Lehigh Valley train, leaving Bethlehem at 11·55 P. M., for Easton, and points on New Jersey Central Railroad to New York.
At 8·45 A. M.—Accommodation for Doylestown, stopping at all intermediate stations. Passengers for Willow Grove, Hatboro, and Hartsville, by this train, take the stage at Old York road.
At 10·15 A. M.—Accommodation for Fort Washington, stopping at intermediate stations.
At 1·30 P. M.—Express for Bethlehem, Allentown Manch Chunk, White Haven, Wilkesbarre, Mahanoy City, Centralia, Shenandoah, Mount Carmel, and all points in the Mahanoy and Wyoming Coal regions. Passengers for Greenville take this train to Quakertown.
At 2·45 P. M.—Accommodation for Doylestown, stopping at all intermediate stations. Passengers take stage at Doylestown for New Hope; at North Wales for Sumneytown.
At 4 P. M.—Accommodation for Doylestown, stopping at all intermediate stations. Passengers for Willow Grove, Hatboro, and Hartsville, take stage at Abington for Lumberville at Doylestown.
At 5·20 P. M.—Through accommodation for Bethlehem and all stations on main line of North Pennsylvania Railroad, connecting at Bethlehem with Lehigh Valley Evening train for Easton, Allentown, and Manch Chunk.
At 6·20 P. M.—Accommodation for Lansdale, stopping at all intermediate stations.
At 11·30 P. M.—Accommodation for Fort Washington.
TRAINS ARRIVE IN PHILADELPHIA.
From Bethlehem, at 9·15 A. M., 2·05 and 8·40 P. M.
2·05 P. M. train makes direct connection with Lehigh Valley trains from Easton, Wilkesbarre, Mahanoy City, and Hazleton. Passengers leaving Easton at 11·20 A. M. arrive in Philadelphia at 2·05 P. M.
Passengers leave Wilkesbarre at 1·30 P. M., connect at Bethlehem at 6·15 P. M., and arrive in Philadelphia at 8·40 P. M.
From Doylestown at 8·25 A. M., 5·10 P. M., and 7·40 P. M.
From Lansdale at 7·30 A. M.
From Fort Washington at 11·50 A. M. and 3·05 P. M.
ON SUNDAYS.
Philadelphia for Bethlehem at 9·30 A. M.
Philadelphia for Doylestown at 2·45 P. M.
Doylestown to Philadelphia at 7·20 A. M.
Bethlehem to Philadelphia at 4·30 P. M.
Fifth and Sixth Streets Passenger cars convey passengers to and from the new depot.
White cars of Second and Third Streets line and Union line run within a short distance of the Depot.
Tickets must be procured at the Ticket Office in order to secure the lowest rates of fare.
ELLIS CLARK, Agent.
Tickets sold and Baggage checked through to principal points at Mann's North Pennsylvania Baggage Express Office,
No. 105 S. FIFTH Street.

WEST CHESTER AND PHILADELPHIA RAILROAD, VIA MEDIA.
SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.
On and after MONDAY, June 24, 1867, Trains will leave Depot, THIRTY-FIRST and CHESNUT Streets, West Philadelphia, as follows:—
Leave Philadelphia for West Chester, at 7·15 A. M., 11 A. M., 2·30 P. M., 4·15 P. M., 4·30 P. M., 7·00 P. M., and 10·30 P. M.
Leave West Chester for Philadelphia, from Depot on East Market street, at 6·15 A. M., 7·15 A. M., 7·30 and 10·45 A. M., 1·55 P. M., 4·50 and 6·50 P. M.
Trains leaving West Chester at 7·30 A. M., and leaving Philadelphia at 4·50 P. M., will stop at B. C. Junction and Media only.
Passengers to or from stations between West Chester and B. C. Junction going east, will take train leaving West Chester at 7·15 A. M., and going west will take train leaving Philadelphia at 4·50 P. M., and transfer at B. C. Junction.
Leave Philadelphia for Media at 5·30 P. M.
Leave Media for Philadelphia at 6·40 P. M.
Stopping at all stations.
The Market Street cars will be in waiting, as usual, at Thirty-first and Market streets, on the arrival of each train, to convey passengers into the city, and for those leaving the Depot take the cars on Market street, the last car connecting with each train leaving Front and Market streets thirty minutes previous to departure.
The Chesnut and Walnut Street cars connect with all of the above trains, carrying passengers down Chesnut street, past the principal hotels and the Camden and Amboy RR. office, at Walnut street wharf, passing out Walnut street to the depot.
ON SUNDAYS.
Leave Philadelphia at 8·00 A. M. and 2 P. M.
Leave West Chester at 7·45 A. M. and 5 P. M.
The cars on Market street will connect with all Sunday trains, both ways, as usual, leaving Front and Market streets thirty-five minutes before the train leaves Depot, and will leave Depot on arrival of each train, to carry passengers into the city.
Trains leaving Philadelphia at 7·15 A. M. and 4·50 P. M., and leaving West Chester at 7·30 A. M. and 4·50 P. M., connect at B. C. Junction with trains on P. and B. C. R. R., for Oxford and intermediate points.
Passengers are allowed to take wearing apparel only, as baggage, and the Company will not in any case be responsible for an amount exceeding one hundred dollars, unless a special contract is made for the same.
HENRY WOOD,
4 15 General Superintendent.

PHILADELPHIA AND ERIE RAILROAD.—SUMMER TIME TABLE.
Through and direct route between Philadelphia, Baltimore, Harrisburg, Williamsport, and the Great Oil Region of Pennsylvania.
ELEGANT SLEEPING CARS on all Night Trains.
On and after MONDAY, April 29, 1867, the trains on the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad will run as follows:—

WESTWARD.

Mail Train leaves Philadelphia		7·00 P. M.
" " leaves Williamsport		4·30 A. M.
" " arrives at Erie		4 P. M.
Erie Express leaves Philadelphia		12·00 noon.
" " leaves Williamsport		8·45 P. M.
" " arrives at Erie		10·00 A. M.
Elmira Mail leaves Philadelphia		8·00 A. M.
" " leaves Williamsport		6·45 P. M.
" " arrives at Lock Haven		8·10 P. M.
EASTWARD.		
Mail Train leaves Erie		10·25 A. M.
" " leaves Williamsport		10·10 P. M.
" " arrives at Philadelphia		7·00 A. M.
Erie Express leaves Erie		5·00 P. M.
" " leaves Williamsport		4·25 A. M.
" " arrives at Philadelphia		1·00 P. M.
Elmira Mail leaves Lock Haven		7·15 A. M.
" " leaves Williamsport		8·35 A. M.
" " arrives at Philadelphia		5·40 P. M.

Mail and Express connect with all trains on Warren and Franklin Railway. Passengers leaving Philadelphia at 12·00 M. arrive at Irvineton at 6·40 A. M. and Oil City at 9·50 A. M.
Leaving Philadelphia at 7·30 P. M., arrive at Oil City at 4·35 P. M.
All trains on Warren and Franklin Railway make close connections at Oil City with trains for Franklin and Petroleum Centre. Baggage checked through.
ALFRED L. TYLER,
11 General Superintendent.

PHILADELPHIA AND BALTIMORE CENTRAL RAILROAD.—Summer Arrangements. On and after SATURDAY, June 1, 1867, Trains will leave Philadelphia, from the Depot of the West Chester and Philadelphia Railroad, corner of THIRTY-FIRST and CHESNUT Streets (West Philadelphia), at 7·15 A. M. and 4·50 P. M.
Leave Rising Sun at 5·15 and Oxford at 6·06 A. M., and leave Oxford at 3·25 P. M.
A Market Train, with Passenger Car attached, will run on Tuesdays and Fridays, leaving the Rising Sun at 11·15 A. M., Oxford at 12·00 M., and Kennett at 1·00 P. M., connecting at West Chester Junction with a Train for Philadelphia. On Wednesdays and Saturdays trains leave Philadelphia at 2·30 P. M., running through to Oxford.
The Train leaving Philadelphia at 7·15 A. M. connects at Oxford with a daily line of Stages for Peach Bottom, in Lancaster county. Returning, leaves Peach Bottom to connect at Oxford with the Afternoon Train for Philadelphia.
The Train leaving Philadelphia at 4·50 P. M. runs to Rising Sun, Md.
Passengers allowed to take wearing apparel only as baggage, and the Company will not in any case be responsible for an amount exceeding one hundred dollars, unless a special contract be made for the same.
5 11 HENRY WOOD, General Sup't.

ANNAMESSIC SHORT LINE
AND
United States Mail Route to the South and Southwest.
On and after JULY 8, trains will leave Depot Philadelphia, Wilmington, and Baltimore Railroad, BROAD Street and WASHINGTON Avenue, at 11 P. M., connecting closely with Express trains for the principal cities South, including Wilmington, N. C., Goldsboro Newbern, Charleston, Savannah, Raleigh, Charlotte Columbia, Macon, Augusta, Montgomery, Mobile New Orleans, and intermediate points.
For tickets and information inquire at Offices, Nos. 411 and 828 CHESNUT Street, or at Depot, BROAD street and WASHINGTON Avenue.
H. V. TOMPKINS, General Agent, Norfolk, Va.
C. I. TROWBRIDGE, General Passenger Agent.

WEST JERSEY RAILROAD.
SUNDAY MAIL TRAIN FOR CAPE MAY.
Commencing SUNDAY, June 23, 1867, the SUNDAY MAIL AND PASSENGER TRAIN will leave Philadelphia, foot of Market street (upper ferry), at 7 A. M. Returning leave Cape Island at 5 P. M., stopping at principal Stations only.
Fare, $2·00. Excursion Tickets, $4·00. Good this day and train only.
WILLIAM J. SEWELL, Superintendent.
6 20 tf

RAILROAD LINES.

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD
SUMMER TIME, TAKING EFFECT JUNE 2, 1867.
The trains of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad leave the Depot, at THIRTY-FIRST and MARKET Streets, which is reached directly by the cars of the Market Street Passenger Railway. Those of the Chesnut and Walnut Streets Railway run within one square of it.
On Sundays—The Market Street cars leave Front and Market Streets thirty-five minutes before the departure of each train.
Sleeping Car Tickets can be had on application at the Ticket office, N. W. cor. Ninth and Chesnut streets.
Agents of the Union Transfer Company will call for and deliver baggage at the Depot. Orders left at No. 901 Chesnut street, or No. 1 South Eleventh street, will receive attention.
TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT, VIZ.:—

Mail Train	8·00 A. M.
Paoli Accommodation, No. 1	10·00 A. M.
Fast Line and Erie Express	12·10 P. M.
Paoli Accommodation, No. 2	1·00 P. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	2·30

Evening Telegraph

PUBLISHED EVERY AFTERNOON,
(SUNDAYS EXCEPTED),
AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH BUILDING,
NO. 108 S. THIRD STREET.

Price, Three Cents per Copy (Double Sheet), or Eighteen Cents per Week, payable to the Carrier, and mailed to Subscribers out of the city at Nine Dollars per Annum; One Dollar and Fifty Cents for Two Months, invariably in advance for the period ordered.

TUESDAY, AUGUST 13, 1867.

The Suspension of Secretary Stanton. The President yesterday "suspended" Mr. Stanton from the office of Secretary of War, and appointed General Grant as Secretary *ad interim*. This carries the matter over to the assembling of Congress in November, when the President must report the case, with the reasons for his action, to the Senate, and if they shall concur with him, then the removal will become absolute; if not, then Mr. Stanton will resume his position. As there is no pretense that Mr. Stanton has been guilty of any delinquency or malfeasance in office, and as he is removed really because of his fidelity to the cause which the President has so shamefully betrayed, it is very easy to imagine what the action of the Senate will be. Before Congress has been in session a month, Mr. Stanton will have resumed his position, stronger than ever before.

Collector James Steedman, it is said, is to be Mr. Stanton's successor during the interim. Nothing could better show the character and animus of the President than the contrast such an appointment would exhibit. From Edwin M. Stanton, a man whom the whole civilized world has come to admire for his transcendent ability as an executive officer, and whose honor and integrity are above the breath of suspicion, down to Jim Steedman, the peripatetic spy and slanderer, who executed a roving commission to hunt up and manufacture charges against his brother officers on duty in the Freedmen's Bureau, and who showed that he was a tool of the most despicable character—could there be a greater "falling off," except in that most abysmal descent from Abraham Lincoln to Andrew Johnson!

The course of the President is daily demonstrating the correctness of the judgment entertained of him by the radical wing of the Republican party. They doubted that he would honestly carry out the Reconstruction law, and to meet the threatened danger provided for a called session in July. The President justified their suspicions, attempted to nullify the law, and rendered the July session necessary. At that session the radicals wished to provide for another session in October. They doubted the wisdom or safety of leaving the President unchecked. But the conservatives pleaded for him, and the session was fixed for November. Hardly had Congress adjourned before the President went to work to obstruct the faithful execution of the law. The incorruptible Secretary of War was his first obstacle. That has been removed. The honest and unpurchasable Sheridan is to be the next victim. Pope and Sickles will probably follow.

All this simply shows that the radicals correctly comprehend the character and the aims of this *bad man* who now holds the reins of power. The conservatives have not understood him aright. They have given him too much credit for honesty of purpose. His every act reveals more clearly the self-willed, obstinate, reckless tyrant. Fortunate, indeed, will it be for the country if we escape without more serious perils from this violent and dangerous man, who has once caused the nation to blush at the public and beastly exhibition of his vices, and who may yet convulse it with his crimes.

A False Charge.

The New York *Herald*, which alternately blows hot and cold—one day radical and the next day conservative—emphasizes its latest summersault by a very weak and unjust attack upon our Southern citizens of African descent because they did not raise a servile insurrection during the war. It says:—

"Not a single insurrection—not one organized blow for freedom—came from these slaves and sons of slaves during four years of a war that taxed the utmost energies of their masters. They were held in bonds by men at war with the nation, and they never added the weight of one little effort from their own side to aid the cause whose success was to make them free."

The *Herald* conveniently forgets that, during the earlier years of the war, the negro received no encouragement from our Government to strike for himself. On the contrary, he was distinctly given to understand that he must remain at home in quiet subserviency to his rebellious masters, and that any attempt at insurrection against them would be promptly suppressed by us. It seems almost incredible now that we could have been guilty of such gigantic folly; but such was the fact. For instance, take the following paragraph from one of General McClellan's earlier proclamations:—

"Notwithstanding all that has been said by the traitors to induce you to believe that our advent among you will be signalized by interference with your slaves, understand one thing clearly—*not only will we abstain from all such interference, but we will, on the contrary, with an iron hand crush any attempt at insurrection on their part.*" And this infamous sentiment was not disowned by his superiors. Truly, the negro would have showed very little sense had he, in the face of a threat like this, gone into an insurrection on his own account. With a deeper wisdom he bided his time, and trusted in God.

The entire spirit of the *Herald's* charge is false. During our whole struggle the negro was always ready to do just as much as we would allow him to do. When we were ready to admit him into the ranks to fight, he was ready to go, and did go, and fought nobly and bravely for a country which had ever before treated him not as a man, but as a beast and a thing. Had we encouraged him to a servile insurrection, he could have made the South a second St. Domingo. But our Government was too humane to call down upon the Rebels a catastrophe like that, and the negro was too wise to inaugurate it without our sanction. We doubt whether the history of the world can furnish a parallel instance where a race of slaves behaved with so much wisdom and true prudence as did the slaves in this country during the Rebellion.

It is amusing to notice the change in style and argument which the *Herald* undergoes as it changes sides. When it takes the Republican side its arguments are sound, fair, logical, and powerful, while its style is robust, trenchant, and elevated. The moment it goes over to the Democrats, it becomes tricky, unfair, and sophistical, and its style degenerates into coarseness and brutality. It begins to resort then to the device of forged letters—like the pretended one in its issue a day or two since from ex-Senator Harris—and its editorials are filled with fallacies and false statements, like the one we have exposed to-day. A good cause ennobles the utterances even of a bad man who speaks in its behalf, while injustice and wrong can only be defended by sophistry and falsehood.

The Immaculate Jury System Again. On Saturday morning the Grand Jury ignored the bills against Alderman William McMullin, on the charge of assault and battery. On Saturday afternoon that immaculate body of disinterested citizens, sworn to deal justly, and act in accordance with the evidence, meted out the same fate to the bill against that officer for riot and inciting to riot. There is no use of our going into a lengthy review of the question. The evidence laid before the Grand Jury was very explicit. Part of it read as follows:—

"Jacob L. Baugh sworn—Was present at the fire in South street; saw McMullin take hold of Mr. McNally, a member of our company; heard him use threatening language; we were prevented from going into service by the members of the Moyamensing Hose and Alderman McMullin.

"Margaret McCool sworn—Saw a crowd coming down Fitzwater street; saw Mr. Barnes there; but did not see him strike anybody; McMullin was in the crowd.

"Henry Cozens sworn—Saw Alderman McMullin at the fire in South street; he had hold of a man by the neck; our company could not go into service; we were prevented by Alderman McMullin and his crowd; on the afternoon of the 15th was at the engine house; saw Mr. Barnes come up and try to kick the door open; saw Barnes strike a man; he had a brick in one of his hands.

"Officer Hammond sworn—On the morning of the riot, about 1 o'clock, a disturbance took place down Shippen street; we went down and found some members of the Moyamensing Hose there; they said they had been beaten by the members of the Hope Engine Company; on Sunday saw Alderman McMullin at the head of a crowd coming down Shippen street; they appeared to be determined in their manner; witness told McMullin it was no place for him; McMullin was among the crowd who were trying to get into the engine house; he looked like the leader of the crowd; could not say positively that McMullin had a revolver; if we had had force enough we would have arrested McMullin and his party."

Yet with this sworn testimony before them, and with their official oaths to bind them, and with a solemn promise that they would act only on the evidence submitted, and without fear or favor, the Grand Jury ignored the bill! The following is the list of that enlightened and conscientious body:—

1. William Bateman, clockmaker, No. 31 Almond street, Fourth Ward.
2. Peter Bradley, gentleman, No. 1521 American street, Seventeenth Ward.
3. James R. Colladay, clerk, Chesnut street, Twenty-seventh Ward.
4. Charles Cooper, collector, No. 934 South Third street, Second Ward.
5. William J. Donohugh, collector, No. 126 Laurel street, Sixteenth Ward.
6. A. J. Florance, gentleman, No. 1220 Chesnut street, Eighth Ward.
7. William Kent Gilbert, physician, No. 834 Pine street, Seventh Ward.
8. Norris J. Hoffman, farmer, Peach street, Twenty-fourth Ward.
9. T. M. Hopkins, gentleman, No. 1509 Locust street, Eighth Ward.
10. Jacob Hueberle, chemist No. 983 Randolph street (deceased).
11. Henry C. King, grocer, No. 412 Diamond street, Nineteenth Ward.
12. Henry C. Lea, merchant, Spruce street, Twenty-seventh Ward.
13. James McKnight, printer, Spring Garden street, Fifteenth Ward.
14. J. B. Nelson, manufacturer, No. 803 South Sixteenth street, Twenty-sixth Ward.
15. Henry Newman, printer, No. 732 Florida street, Fourth Ward.
16. John G. Schell, printer, No. 920 North Third street, Sixteenth Ward.
17. Joseph Smallberger, carpenter, Centre street, Twenty-second Ward.
18. J. L. Sprogell, gentleman, Spruce street, Twenty-seventh Ward.
19. M. J. Stanton, merchant, No. 414 Market street, Sixth Ward.
20. Samuel Wagner, gentlemen, School street, Twenty-first Ward.
21. John Wallace, carpenter, No. 1220 South street, Fourth Ward.
22. Thomas Wallace, wheelwright, Dauphin street, Twenty-first Ward.
23. Joseph Weaver, crimper, No. 140 Craven street, Sixth Ward.
24. Jacob Welsman, tobacconist, No. 1120 Shackamaxon street, Eighteenth Ward.

Of these Grand Jurors, Messrs. Cooper, Florance, Hopkins, Sprogell, and Wagner had been excused, and Mr. Hueberle was dead. This reduced the effective force of the jury to eighteen. At the time of the hearing last week Messrs. Brady and Nelson were absent.

With this evidence before us of how, with a little political power, a ruffian can dare the laws, an Alderman can violate the peace of the city and head a riot, and yet go undisturbed, can any one wonder that we feel a profound contempt for the present workings of the system of jury trials? As it is, it is evident that it is almost impossible to punish crime where the criminal is surrounded by a partisan influence, and where political power can purchase immunity for almost every crime.

Tours and Tourists.

The arrival of autumn will bring with it the return of many of the throng of tourists who have fled across the ocean to "do" Europe and see the Exposition. With them, we may anticipate, they will bring a fair supply of foreign nature, imitations of foreign ways, and intense admiration for foreign scenery, which are usually attached to the train of Americans who have been abroad. But we doubt if any of them will have found nature in greater glory than those of our fellow-citizens who have been content to remain this side of the Atlantic, and admired the sights as furnished by the old Keystone State. We do not intend to discuss the advisability of going abroad, but we do wish to impress on our readers the propriety of seeing what is lovely within their reach, before they seek new scenery across the sea. To go to Europe, and then have to confess an ignorance of the glories of our own country, is a humiliation to which too many of our American travellers subject themselves. Our citizens do not seem to appreciate that within one hundred miles of Philadelphia, in our own State, are views as beautiful as any to be found in the routes pursued by half the foreign tourists. The glories of Pennsylvania do not spread themselves before us until we penetrate and see them. Rich valleys, picturesque mountains, and clear rivers form a picture of peace and plenty which need not fear comparison with any of the landscapes of the Old World. We hope to see the day when excursions into our own State will be as common as a trip to the sea-side, so that the beauties now lost to those capable of appreciation may be within the reach of all, and those unable to visit Mont Blanc and Piedmont may enjoy the lesser but still attractive beauties of the Pokono and the Kittanning.

The New Cherokee Chief.—We are glad to notice the election of Lewis Downing as chief of the Cherokees. Mr. Downing was one of the loyal men of that tribe, and served during the war as lieutenant-colonel of a regiment of loyal Indians, commanded by Colonel William A. Phillips, of Kansas. He is a man of intelligence and education, liberal in his views, and will make a capable ruler.

The Guerilla Quantrell.—The Lawrence (Kansas) *State Journal* says:—"Andy Hammond, an old resident of this city, and lately Military Marshal in Texas, has returned. He gives a rather gloomy account of matters in Texas. He gives the most definite and accurate accounts of the whereabouts of Quantrell that we have yet heard. He says that he is doing a commission business in Mexico, just across the Rio Grande, under the name of Larned Anderson. His next officer in rank in the Quantrell massacres is also in Mexico. Marshal Hammond wrote to Governor Crawford for a requisition on the Governor of Texas to procure Quantrell, the intention being to decoy him into Texas, and then secure him upon a requisition. The Post Commander also wrote to Governor Crawford, but no answer was ever received either to the letter of Messrs. Hall, Hammond, or the Post Commander. Mr. Hammond seems to be confident as to the whereabouts of Quantrell, and thinks there can be no mistake as to his being on the border of Mexico."

The James River and Kanawha Canal.—The James River and Kanawha Canal Company is to be brought before the United States Bankruptcy Court. The corporation is owned by a number of Frenchmen, among whom rumor places Napoleon III. The old State of Virginia ceded its claims to the French Company, and the enforcement of the rights of the foreign owners was one of the grounds for the belief in the South that Louis Napoleon would recognize the Confederacy, or make war on the United States. But nothing came of it, the Mexican scheme appearing to be a more certain investment. Now, however, in the Bankruptcy Court there will be a rigid investigation of French manœuvres and a new and interesting page will be added to the story of the Rebellion.

The Minnesota Crops.—The St. Paul *Press* is moved by the abundant crops to indite the following queer mixture of poetry, religion, and fact:—

"The jocund Ceres, with her shining sickle and her golden train, trips merrily, but with majesty withal across the happy fields. The fragrant harvest has begun. Billows of odorous hay mark the mowers' rhythmic swathes through the green meadows. The music of the reaper is already heard upon the uplands. The harvesting of barley and rye and oats has commenced. Wheat will be ripe next week. The fields are heavy with the good gifts of God. The good God be praised for all His mercies towards us."

The Cholera in Nicaragua.—The *Gazette of Nicaragua* of the 29th of June reports that the cholera has broken out in Leon, and is committing dreadful ravages. As many as forty deaths a day occur. The disease had assumed an epidemic form, and showed no indication of decreasing. It raged most strongly in Matagalpa, but the Transit route is said to be as yet free from it. In the capital but few cases have appeared.

The Yellow Fever in New Orleans.—On account of the apprehensions of yellow fever becoming an epidemic at New Orleans, it has been ordered from General Grant's headquarters that officers on duty in Louisiana and Texas, but who are now absent from their posts on leave, may, upon application to the Adjutant-General of the army, have their leave extended until the 15th of October.

WASHINGTON GOSSIP.

The Attempt to Damage the Reputation of the Chief Justice.

Washington, August 12.

There is a good deal of feeling here among members of all parties in reference to Weed's recent assault made upon Mr. Chase. It is understood that there is a combination, headed by the infamous Thurlow Weed, for the purpose of destroying the Chief Justice as a possible candidate for the Presidency. The yearning of the country for a statesman they fear will culminate in his nomination, and hence these assertions that he corruptly made an enormous fortune in the Treasury Department. The truth is this:—Mr. Chase was, for many years, the pioneer of the telegraph operations of the country. By these enterprises and his profession he accumulated probably from $50,000 to $100,000 of property. While Governor of Ohio his capital decreased. His expenditures were more than his paltry salary, and it is well known that his salary as Secretary did not pay his housekeeping bills alone in this city. We all know how open and hospitable the Governor was. His house was a stopping-place for many wearied generals and soldiers, and around his table there was always a crowd. He is to-day a poorer man than when Governor of Ohio. It is well known that Governor Sprague, his son-in-law, never received nor made a dollar by any favor, directly or indirectly, from the Secretary. His relations with Mr. Jay Cooke were shown officially. I happen to know that Mr. Chase was very hard and stringent in his dealings with Mr. Cooke, and that that banker was more liberally treated by Mr. McCulloch and Mr. Fessenden. Mr. Chase was indeed so anxious on the subject of economy that many of his best friends remonstrated with him for what they considered morbid economy. During Lincoln's days he was always remonstrating about the army and the navy expenses, and in his own department everything was kept down to the lowest figure. If Mr. Chase to-day is worth more than $75,000, then his most intimate and cherished friends are greatly deceived about his affairs.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

Probable Removal of the Military Commanders in the South.

I have reason to think that the next step, now that Stanton has been removed, will be the removal of Sheridan, and probably the other four Military Commanders. It is Mr. Johnson's desire to place more conservative men in authority over the conquered Southern brethren—men who will execute the laws of Congress with as little harshness and show of despotism as practicable. To do this effectively it is regarded as judicious to make a complete change, so that no one identified with the past harsh and oppressive administration of affairs in the military districts will remain in power. By this means it is considered that the whites will be secure in their lives and property, and the great danger of negro supremacy may be avoided.—*N. Y. Herald.*

A DIVER RICHLY REWARDED.

A Lucky Dive—Immense Treasure Found—A Safe that has been under Water over Thirty Years Brought to the Surface—$10,000 in Gold Recovered—A Poor Fisherman Enriched.

From the Nashville Gazette, 9th.

Most of our readers are familiar with the fact that a party of divers in this city devote this season of the year, when the water is at a low stage, to diving in the Cumberland. For the past two months scarcely a day has passed that the upper levee has not been the scene of such exploits, and a large amount of old iron has been fished out in this way, and some of the parties have been remunerated handsomely from the sale of the same.

But in order to do justice to the lucky haul we are about to describe, let us go back to the good old time when Nashville was a village, and when such men as Brownlow were regarded as small potatoes. It was a winter's day in the year 1836, when the puffing of a steamboat was heard several miles below the city, and the loud and distinct escaping betokened that she was a double engine craft, and belonged in the trade between New Orleans and this point. In those days the trade was mostly, if not altogether, by river, and this was the most direct and shortest route to reach Nashville from the Crescent City. There were a large number of fine boats engaged in the trade then, and daily arrivals were of common occurrence. Those of our citizens who were living here at that day will remember the interest manifested by all to crowd to the wharf when they heard the boat approaching. Some were anxious to hear the condition of the New Orleans cotton market; others were interested in getting the quotation of the groceries, while many were the receipts of letters from friends.

But to proceed. The boat puffed away, and finally reached the head of the island, and the knowing ones were satisfied that it was the John Randolph, one of the best craft in the trade. She moved upon the water like a thing of life, and was swiftly coming into port. But just as she reached the old Nashville bridge, volumes of smoke and sparks of fire were seen issuing from her decks, and the glorious old craft which had carried passengers by the thousands, and millions of tons of freight, was enveloped in flames. The cry of fire was sounded, and soon the whole town crowded to the bluff to learn the particulars. She was heavily ladened with cotton and crowded with passengers. It would have been hazardous to have attempted a landing where she was, and the captain determined to reach the city wharf.

The strong current of air fanning the flames caused the boat to burn rapidly. Small boats were thrown out, and the passengers sent to shore, while the crew were busily engaged in throwing overboard freight. Such a scene, in fact, we have never witnessed since. The boat reached the lower end of the wharf a perfect wreck, and in a few moments the mighty waters of the Cumberland covered the remainder of the proud Randolph. She went down, and with her an immense amount of treasure, including the safe of the boat, which contained large amounts.

Let us now return to the scenes of yesterday. Three well-known fishermen and expert divers were engaged in exploring the undiscovered country below the surface of the Cumberland, when one of the party came upon something massive. He attempted to move it, but he found it deeply implanted in the sandy bottom. He arose, and soon again descended, and from a second observation came to the conclusion that it was a safe. He arose again the second time, and reported his convictions to his comrades. The matter was thoroughly canvassed, when an old boatman narrated the particulars of the loss of the safe on the Randolph just at this point.

A council of war was held, and it was determined to rescue the safe at all hazards. Crowbars were procured, several canoes and yawls were anchored out at the place, and the divers again proceeded to their work. The crowbars were used successfully, the safe had been moved, and all worked smoothly. Ropes were procured and properly adjusted, and, after seven hours' hard labor, their efforts were crowned with success. They succeeded in recovering from its long hiding place an old rusty cooking stove, which was safely brought to shore, and the profits arising from the sale of old iron divided among the party.

The Special Committee on the Assassination.

The Washington correspondent of the Worcester (Mass.) *Spy*, under date of 9th instant, writes:—

"General Butler's offer of amnesty has accomplished something of what was intended. I learn that a Canadian arrived here a short time since, and made, under that condition, most important disclosures, which involve some half-a-dozen wealthy Rebel sympathizers in this city, also parties in Maryland and Washington; and that he also delivered papers to the Committee which directly corroborated some of his statements, and offered means of reaching the truth of others. Agents have been and are busy at work ferreting out the cases here given."

SPECIAL NOTICES.

GROCERS' AND BUTCHERS' REFRIGERATORS—Cheap and good; warranted cold, and free from sweat, or no sale.
Also, HARRIS' UNCLE SAM HOT-AIR RANGE, which is so admirably constructed that the cooking of a family, instead of being a labor, is really a pleasant exercise.
Also, the NEW MAGLIOCCO HEATER, which is cheap, powerful in giving heat, and saving in coal.
B. S. HARRIS & CO.,
5 16 3m4p No. 149 North NINTH Street.

NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING.—JOY, COE & CO., Agents for the "TELEGRAPH" and Newspaper Press of the whole country, have REMOVED from FIFTH and CHESNUT Streets to No. 144 S. SIXTH Street, second door above WALNUT.
OFFICES:—No. 144 S. SIXTH Street, Philadelphia; TRIBUNE BUILDINGS, New York. 7 30 4p

PARDEE SCIENTIFIC COURSE IN LAFAYETTE COLLEGE.
The next term commences on THURSDAY, September 12. Candidates or admission may be examined the day before (September 11), or on Tuesday, July 30, the day before the annual commencement.
For circulars apply to President CATTELL, or to
Professor R. B. YOUNGMAN,
Clerk of the Faculty.
Easton, Pa., July, 1867. 7 20 4pt

McELROY'S PHILADELPHIA CITY DIRECTORY FOR 1868.—The publishers inform their friends and the public that the above work will be issued at the usual time. The canvass will commence as heretofore, and, by a careful selection of experienced canvassers and a strict attention by the compilers, we are determined to make the Directory for 1868 a RELIABLE and full record of the names and locations of all business men and private citizens. Grateful for past encouragement, future patronage is respectfully solicited.
A. McELROY & CO.,
8 10 3t4p No. 637 CHESNUT Street, 2d floor.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY—OFFICE, No. 227 S. FOURTH Street.
PHILADELPHIA, June 26, 1867.
DIVIDEND NOTICE.
The Transfer Books of this Company will be closed on SATURDAY, the 6th of July next, and be reopened on TUESDAY, July 16, 1867.
A Dividend of FIVE PER CENT has been declared on the Preferred and Common Stock, clear of National and State Taxes, payable in cash on and after the 15th of July next to the holders thereof, as they shall stand registered on the books of the Company on the 6th of July next.
All orders for Dividends must be witnessed and stamped.
S. BRADFORD,
6 26 5w Treasurer.

FOR CLERK OF ORPHANS' COURT,
WILLIAM F. SCHEIBLE,
Twentieth Ward.
[7 23 1m
Subject to the rules of the Democratic party.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT.—PLEURISY.—Do you wish to curtail your medical expenses, and retain sound health? Use these medicines—they are adapted to every disease—for all inflammatory affections of the Chest, as Pleurisy, Asthma, Bronchitis, Coughs, Colds, etc. The sanative properties of the Ointment have never been questioned by all who have used it—the Pills materially expedite the operation of the Ointment. Sold by all Druggists. 8 6 tuths 6t

SPECIAL NOTICES.

TO CAPITALISTS AND DRUGGISTS—wishing a safe and profitable investment, can now purchase one of the most popular Patent Medicines of the day. It has been established twelve years; is a most excellent and really valuable preparation; sales are large and exclusively for cash; is well advertised and sold by over two thousand Druggists in the Middle and Western States; has never yet been introduced South, where a great field is open; profits over 400 per cent. The proprietor is the introducer of the article, and wishes to retire. Price $25,000; half cash, balance six and twelve months, secured, or $20,000 cash down, which includes the right to manufacture. The name (secured by copyright), goods, stereotypes, and about 100 gross (more or less) of the article on hand. It is a dollar preparation, and $100,000 can be cleared on it in five years if the advertising is properly kept up. None but principals will be dealt with or noticed—no agents. References to leading Druggists from Boston to Chicago, who are now and have been selling it for the past twelve years. It would suit two or more persons, and insure a fortune. Address for one week Dr. UNCAS, Station G, New York, giving name and address. 11*

WHAT ARE YOUR SYMPTOMS, SUFFERER? Are they a furred tongue, dizziness, headache, an uneasy stomach, oppression after eating, pain between the shoulders, constipation? If so, you are *dyspeptic* and *bilious*, and nothing will meet your case so efficiently as TARRANT'S EFFERVESCENT SELTZER APERIENT. [5 13 tuths 3t
FOR SALE BY THE ENTIRE DRUG TRADE.

SCHOMACKER & CO.'S CELEBRATED PIANOS.—Acknowledged superior in all respects to any made in this country, and sold on most reasonable terms. New and Second-hand Pianos constantly on hand for rent. Tuning, moving, and packing promptly attended to.
6 19 3m Warerooms, No. 1103 CHESNUT St.

STEINWAY & SONS' TRIUMPH.—THE PARIS EXPOSITION.
STEINWAY & SONS
beg to announce *most positively* that they have been awarded
THE FIRST GRAND GOLD MEDAL
FOR AMERICAN PIANOS,
this medal being *distinctly classified first in order of merit, and placed at the head of the list of all Exhibitors, by the*
SUPREME INTERNATIONAL JURY.
This final verdict of *the only tribunal* determining the rank of the awards at the Exposition, places
THE STEINWAY PIANOS
At the head and above all others, in all styles exhibited.
In addition to the above, the great "Societe des Beaux Arts," of Paris (the French National Society of Fine Arts, and the acknowledged highest musical authority in Europe), has, after a careful examination and comparison of all the musical instruments exhibited at the Paris Exposition, awarded to
STEINWAY & SONS
THEIR GRAND TESTIMONIAL MEDAL
"for greatest superiority and novelty of construction in Pianos."
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HAINES BROTHERS' PIANOS,
AND
MASON & HAMLIN CABINET ORGANS.
These beautiful instruments constantly increase in popularity, and are to be found in splendid assortment at
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5 25 stuthstf] SEVENTH AND CHESNUT.

ITCH! TETTER!
AND ALL
SKIN DISEASES.
ITCH! ITCH! ITCH!
SWAYNE'S OINTMENT
Entirely eradicates this loathsome disease, oftentimes
In from 12 to 48 Hours!
SWAYNE'S ALL-HEALING OINTMENT.
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Don't be alarmed if you have the
ITCH, TETTER, ERYSIPELAS, SALT RHEUM, SCALD HEAD, BARBER'S ITCH,
OR, IN FACT, ANY DISEASE OF THE SKIN.
It is warranted a speedy cure. Prepared by
DR. SWAYNE & SON,
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Above Vine, Philadelphia.
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CALIFORNIA PORT AND SHERRY,
SAMBURG PORT,
LA DELICAT, AND
LA PURISSIMA WINES.
These Wines we recommend to the public as positively pure. They are known to be such, and well worth the notice of all who use Wines. We recommend them to ladies and invalids, to the old and debilitated, because of their purity and strengthening qualities. The La Purissima is a delicate Sauterne or Dinner Wine.
For sale, wholesale or retail, by
SIMON COLTON & CLARKE,
S. W. COR. BROAD AND WALNUT STS.,
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NEW NO. 1 MACKEREL IN KITTS.
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11 7 rp Corner ELEVENTH and VINE Sts.

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Union Pacific Railroad Co.
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A full supply of the BONDS on hand for immediate delivery.
All kinds of Governments taken in exchange at the highest market rates. 8 7 1m4p

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Full particulars and pamphlets on application to
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EXCURSIONS.

TAKE THE FAMILY TO GLOUCESTER POINT GARDENS, the most delightful place for recreation and enjoyment in the vicinity of the city. Boats leave foot of SOUTH Street daily every three-quarters of an hour. 6 1 2m4p

FOR CAPE MAY ON TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS, AND SATURDAYS.—The new and swift steamer SAMUEL M. FELTON, Captain L. Davis, leaves CHESNUT Street Wharf on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, at 9 A. M.; and returning leaves Cape May on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, at 7:30 A. M.
Fare.....$2 50, including carriage hire.
Servants, $1 75, " "
Children, $1 25, " "
Excursion tickets on Saturday, good to return on Monday, $4, including carriage hire.
G. H. RUDDELL.
N. B.—Mann's Express Company have arranged to attend to baggage, will check baggage through to hotels, cottages, etc.; also sell Tickets at their Office, No. 106 S. FIFTH Street. 8 13 6t

FARE TO WILMINGTON, 15 cents; Chester or Hook, 10 cents.
On and after MONDAY, July 8, the steamer ARIEL will leave CHESNUT Street wharf at 9:45 A. M. and 3:45 P. M. Returning, leaves Wilmington at 6:45 A. M. and 12:45 P. M.
Fare to Wilmington, 15 cents; excursion tickets, 25 cents. Fare to Chester or Hook, 10 cents. 8 13 6t

DAILY EXCURSIONS TO WILMINGTON, Del.—The steamer ELIZA HANCOX will leave DOCK Street Wharf daily at 10 A. M. and 4 P. M. Returning, leave MARKET Street Wharf, Wilmington, at 7 A. M. and 1 P. M.
Fare for the round trip.....50 cents
Single ticket.....30 cents
Chester and Marcus Hook.....20 cents
For further particulars, apply on board.
7 22 tf L. W. BURNS, Captain.

EXCURSIONS UP THE RIVER.—The splendid steamboat JOHN A. WARNER makes daily Afternoon Excursions to Burlington and Bristol, stopping at Riverton, Torresdale, Andalusia, and Beverly, each way. These excursions leave CHESNUT STREET WHARF at 2 o'clock in the Afternoon. Returning, leave Bristol at 4 o'clock, arriving in the city at 6 o'clock P. M.
FARE—Excursion, 40 cts. Each way, 25c. [5 25 3m

DELIGHTFUL SHADE, REFRESHING breezes, and first class refreshments in the Gardens at GLOUCESTER POINT. Boats leave foot of SOUTH Street daily every three-quarters of an hour. 6 1 3m4p

INSTRUCTION.

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REV. JOHN H. BRAKELEY, A. M.,
8 6 tuths6w President.

RUGBY ACADEMY, FOR YOUNG MEN and Boys, No. 1415 LOCUST Street, EDWARD CLARENCE SMITH, A. M., Principal.—Re-opens September 16. Pupils prepared for business or professional life, or for high standing in college.
A first-class Primary Department in separate rooms. Circulars, with full information, at No. 1226 CHESNUT Street. 8 12 2m

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MARVIN'S PATENT
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MEXICO.

The Mexicans Advised not to Purchase from Sympathizers with the Imperialists—Escobedo in Vera Cruz—The Courts-martial and their Sentences.

The New Orleans *Picayune* of the 7th instant contains the following items of Mexican intelligence:—

We have received copies of *La Concordia*, another of those newspapers which every fresh revolution starts in that volcanic country. The dates are 23d and 26th ult.

The Minister of War of Juarez, Ignacio Mejia, was dangerously ill of disease of the bowels. An over-gorge of blood does not seem to agree with him.

La Concordia advises patriots not to buy anything in the establishments of those foreigners who paid their quota to support the two bodies of troops which resisted the siege of Vera Cruz.

Mariano Escobedo, who had insisted on the death of Miramon and Mejia, both of whom had saved his life, had arrived at Vera Cruz. Nothing is said of his reported intention to come here.

The editor of the Liberal paper called *El Cinco de Mayo* has been fined by the Liberal Governor of Michoacan $300, for the expression of some obnoxious opinion on public questions.

The *Concordia* says the President is about to select Ministers. We presume it means Foreign Ministers, as it says that such will be selected "as have not compromised the Government with Foreign Powers before the war just terminated."

The Courts-martial at Queretaro, according to the *Sombra de Artega* of that city, had tried Severo del Castillo, Antonio Diaz, Tomas Prieto, Manuel Garcia Aguirre, and Domingo Pasos. The first named and two last had been shot, but sentence had been reserved as to Prieto and Diaz.

AQUATICS.

Match for the Championship of the Hudson River.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., August 12.—The question as to who are the champions of the Hudson river in a double scull working boat is to be brought to the surface at Hudson on Thursday, August 22. On that day there is to be a contest there between Frank Bradley and Edward Heermance, on the one side, and Frank Price and William Cooney on the other, in fifteen foot working boats, over a five mile course, for a purse of $200 and the championship of the Hudson river. Forfeit money has been deposited, and the men are now in active training for the event. Other matches will spring from it, as many crack oarsmen are anxiously waiting for the match to come off, so that they can challenge the winner.

Another Match Between Brown and Hamill for $4000.

Yesterday afternoon Hamill, of Pittsburg, and Brown, the champion oarsman, made a match to row on the 6th of September next, for $4000. The race is to come off on the Hudson river, distance five miles, and to take place between this city and Poughkeepsie. A deposit of $200 was made, and most of the balance is to be put up before the first of September. This race will be the most exciting that has ever taken place in the vicinity of New York. Hamill has held the championship for nearly five years—until last spring, when Brown, it is alleged, won it by a "foul."

Exciting Boat Race—A Close Run.

BOSTON, Mass., August 12.—The McClellan and What Cheer crews of the Sheridan Boat Club had an exciting four-oared race on Charles river this morning, distance three miles, for $200 and the championship of the Club. The race was close, both being nearly abreast the whole distance, and the What Cheer losing by only ten seconds. The time of the McClellan was twenty-one minutes. There was a large crowd present, and considerable money changed hands.

FATAL SAM PATCH LEAP.

A Man Jumps from the Mast of a Vessel and is Drowned.

A number of men were bathing in the East river, in the vicinity of J. R. Robins' dock, South Brooklyn, about half-past four o'clock yesterday afternoon, when an argument arose between two of the party as to which of them could jump from the highest point. To decide the question under debate a man named John Wade and another person, whose name was not ascertained, went aloft on the schooner C. S. Johnson, which was lying alongside the dock. Both the men were stripped at the time, and getting out on the cross-trees of the mainmast, they looked down and inquired how many feet of water there was. Mr. Seth Robins, who was standing on the deck of the vessel, replied that there was not more than twelve feet, and told them not to jump, that there was not sufficient water to attempt such a feat. The height of the cross-trees of the vessel was between sixty-five and seventy feet. Another individual, on the dock, cried out that there was only ten feet of water, and urged the men aloft to desist from so foolhardy an undertaking. But not heeding the warning voices below, Wade made the fatal spring, and descended with great velocity, feet foremost through the air, while all present held their breath in terror of the result. Striking the water on his belly, with great force, he vanished. Sam Patch disappeared.

A minute elapsed, and yet there was no sign of his coming to the surface. Mr. Robins directed two of his men to push off in a boat and grapple for the man, who had evidently stuck fast in the muddy bottom of the river. They succeeded once or twice in partially moving the body with the hook, but they could not get a sufficient hold to bring it to the surface. Nearly fifteen minutes elapsed in these unsuccessful exertions to recover the body, when a boy named Simmons came forward, and, lowering himself to the bottom, retaining hold of the grappling pole held by the men in the boat, he managed to grasp the arm of the man, and thus they were both hauled into the boat. On being taken ashore every means possible was made to resuscitate Mr. Wade, but all to no purpose, he had ceased to exist. The deceased was a watchman in the employ of the Revenue Department, about twenty-five years of age, and resided in Verandah place, near Henry street. He leaves a wife and two or three children. His remains were conveyed to his late residence, and the Coroner notified.

The man who went up the rigging with him asserts that he advised him not to undertake the jump, the height being too great. It is said there is evidence of his having been drinking, which, if so, goes to account for the rash act.

Chase and His Calumniators.

A few days since a brief paragraph found its way among our personal items to the effect that Mr. Chase went into the Treasury possessed of very little private means, and came out of it with now very rich. We are assured by a gentleman of this city, who is not a political friend of the late Secretary of the Treasury, nor ever an advocate of his financial policy, that the story is utterly without foundation. He assures us, and on authority that cannot be questioned, that the limited private means of the Chief Justice are now about the same as they were when he was appointed to the Treasury, and that these means, although the same in nominal amount, are in fact of much less value for the purpose of living than then, which is a condition of things we can all understand in these days of high prices. We repeat that, in a compilation of brief personal items, this misstatement got into our columns, and it is but justice to give it this prominent contradiction.—*The World.*

This handsome paragraph induces us to say something in reference to the calumny recently put in circulation about Mr. Chase, to the effect that, having entered the Treasury a poor man, he now possesses an income of $700,000 a year.

Mr. Thurlow Weed seems to be the author of this story. As the libels of this representative scamp are tolerably good evidences of the integrity of the person libelled, we have passed it by. It is very hard that a man with the stainless record of Mr. Chase, with a life of purity, courage, earnestness, and fidelity, should find himself charged with stealing the public moneys.

We happen to know that this is the one sin from which Mr. Chase is free, and, without attempting to drag a gentleman's private business before the world, we also believe that the statements of our Washington correspondent are substantially true. Mr. Chase is to-day a much poorer man, by reason of his public life, than when he entered the Treasury, and a great deal poorer than if he had remained at the bar.

This we say in justice to a cruelly wronged man. It is not the first time that we have noticed infamous assaults upon him and his family. Even his high station is no safeguard from these pestilent creatures, who, unable to do or appreciate anything great, gain notoriety by assailing the greatness of others. These cowardly attempts to injure Mr. Chase in the confidence of the nation, however, will have the effect attending like assaults heretofore made. They will serve to arouse the determination of the people to vindicate one whose life has been devoted to their cause.—*N. Y. Tribune this morning.*

AMUSEMENTS.

THE WALNUT—OPENING LAST NIGHT.—Perhaps the Walnut Street Theatre, in all its glorious history, never had a larger or more fashionable audience crowded within its walls than that mass of humanity filling it to its utmost capacity last evening. It was estimated that about twenty-five hundred people witnessed Shakespeare's fairy spectacle, of whom nearly two thousand were seated. *A Midsummer Night's Dream* was never so magnificently presented here before.

The management seem to have exceeded their promises of stage splendor and scenic effects, and this will be an acknowledged merit. We have no time to go into details, but can only say that the scenes painted by Telbin are all wonders of art, both as to the *coup* and the strength of coloring. The execution in detail is also very fine, and the effects are really superior.

The play was well cast, and all the artistes succeeded admirably. The acting of Chapman, Fawcett, Gomersal, Bailey, Johnson, and Marble as the six fools was exceedingly droll. Mrs. Gomersal, as "Oberon," was very pretty, and acted with grace and vivacity. Miss Fisher, Miss Denin, Mrs. Witham, and others were all well received by the audience, and gave general satisfaction. The ballet in the piece is better than usual and was managed in good taste. The dresses, jewelry, and armor were more brilliant and appropriate than any we have ever seen. The home of "Oberon," the panorama illustrating his voyage, and the triple transformation scene in the fifth act, may be noted as the gems of the play, and are certainly surpassingly beautiful. The music, selected from Dr. Felix Mendelssohn Bartholdy's opera of *A Midsummer Night's Dream*, has been admirably adapted to the play by Mr. Simon Hassler, the *chef d'orchestre* of the Walnut, and was executed in good style.

The management of the Walnut Street Theatre deserve ample patronage for the production of the spectacle in such a gorgeous manner, and with such fealty to the ideas expressed by the immortal author.

A Midsummer Night's Dream will be repeated this evening, unabridged in beauty, and will run more smoothly, of course. In order to avoid unpleasant delays and crowding, we would advise the public of the expediency of securing seats a day or two in advance of the performance they wish to witness. The management have under favorable consideration the many requests made for afternoon performances of the fairy spectacle.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

[FOR ADDITIONAL LOCAL ITEMS SEE INSIDE PAGES.]

WINNEMORE—A GLANCE AT A SKETCH OF HIS LIFE BY HIMSELF—WHAT HE SAYS OF THE MURDER AND TRIAL.—It will be remembered by the readers of THE EVENING TELEGRAPH, that in an article detailing the religious views and sentiments of George W. Winnemore, published lately, it was stated that he was preparing a sketch of his life for his counsel, Damon Y. Kilgore, Esq. That sketch has been completed, and by the kindness of Mr. Kilgore we were permitted to make such extracts from it as would be likely to interest our readers. In speaking of the murder he says:—

"On the afternoon of April 25, 1867, I left Fairmount Park about half-past 2 o'clock, and proceeded to the house of Mrs. Magilton, arriving there about 3 o'clock. After knocking at the door and receiving no response, I ventured in, as I had been told by Mrs. Magilton to do so in case she did not hear me. I went back to the kitchen, and there I saw her lying upon the floor dead. I went back to the front door, and fastened it, and proceeded to the parlor in the hope of finding Mr. Magilton, and upon entering the parlor I heard Mr. Magilton at the door. I went immediately and opened it, and told him his wife was murdered. After leaving him in the house, I went for an officer, and brought one into the house with me. I then, by Mr. Magilton's request, started for his daughter, but was arrested before I got a square from the house. The reason of my going to the house that afternoon was to fix an engagement made with Mrs. Magilton in the morning, at her request, to call for the first night after my arrest. I was taken to the photograph gallery of Mr. Cohill, on the corner of Fifth and Chestnut street, and had a negative taken. I was then taken to the Central Station House, and was placed in the company of three experts of the Detective force, where I had to relate all that transpired during that day, was treated very well, was handed a cigar of very small dimensions, and pumped dry in the small space of one hour, although they were not half satisfied with what I had related; but then, they could not get water out of a well when there was none in it. I was then taken to my cell, and from there was placed before a Grand Jury, giving me no chance in the world to defend myself until the last witness was done giving her testimony, and I was then soon told to stop. It almost drove me mad to hear the witnesses giving their testimony against me, and none for me. I was then told that I stood very well under it. No wonder, when I was the magnet, drawing the magnetism of 800,000 persons about me, and was the central point for all these currents. It is a wonder it did not take me up from their presence, and take me away. I should think this would uphold me or anybody else, even if they were weak. But it was not altogether the magnetism of these people, it was my own pure and innocent conscience that upheld me there, and has upheld me ever since, and will until I leave this world. During my trial I was at times unconscious. Sometimes I would hear all the testimony given by one or two witnesses—although the whole trial seemed to me a dream, or some burlesque. I did not feel the condition I was placed in as anywise disagreeable. All the interest I took in the trial was when Mr. Dwight, Assistant District Attorney, spoke in closing the case. The meaning of his words seemed to me sublime. They did not come from his lips, but from the very centre of his heart. It seemed so to me, at least; for around him were many friends, who passed away long ago—both male and female. He seemed to me as if he (in the other world) were surrounded by friends and conditions of spiritual life. But as soon as he stopped, I felt cast down again in darkness, or in a dreamy state."

It will be remembered that in his summary of the arguments and facts for the prosecution, District Attorney Mann (pointing to Winnemore) said:—"See him laugh and bow his head. He knows that we are groping in the dark." Of Mr. Mann's saying this, and of his own feelings and actions at that time, Winnemore writes as follows:—

"I saw Mr. Mann, District Attorney of this Commonwealth, standing with one foot on the floor, and the other foot on the breast of a man. His face resembled that of a hideous monster; his eyes flashed fire, and in his hands was the heart of his victim. There he stood in a frenzy, grasping the heart in his teeth, while the blood flowed down his beard and breast until he was covered from his mouth to his feet with the blood of his victim. It was an awful sight to look upon. It made my blood run cold through my veins to look upon it. I turned my head, and it faded from my sight. This is only one of a thousand of visions that I have seen. It seemed as if Providence stopped me from going West, and took me as a victim for this murder. I believe it was for some good, or it would not have been. Some great work was to be performed, and I was placed as a foundation for this to be built upon. I am perfectly willing to leave this earth if it will be beneficial to mankind, for I know that happiness awaits me on the other side which I hardly ever felt or saw while on this earth. By my death, living things will spring up for the good of mankind. Thus the very ones prosecuting me in this case will be benefited by these living principles. Gladly do I give up this life, when I know it will be of use to the world. As the Saviour died for a principle, so do I. He passed away long ago, but His principles live after Him. And when I am gone, I feel confident these principles will live after my exit from this world. All the satisfaction I crave from this world is to hear of my name being proven innocent of this horrible deed. All that I can say is, "I am innocent of this crime." I cannot prove it myself, but I feel confident it will be proven before long to the satisfaction of my relations and friends, and especially to the people of this Commonwealth. It then will show how far an innocent man's life can be jeopardized. If I had been guilty there could not have been any stronger evidence against me. I was astonished at such a chain of evidence. "Vengeance is mine, saith the Lord, I will repay." Surely this is coming fast upon those who undertook to sell my life here. I forgive them, and I hope that God of His infinite goodness will also forgive them.

WEST ARCH STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—One of the most interesting sights ever witnessed in a church edifice in this city we beheld in the West Arch on Sunday evening. Not withstanding the heat of midsummer, and the absence of so many families from that vicinity surrounding the church, that immense building was so completely packed that hundreds of persons were compelled to leave for other churches or their homes. The audience was a brilliant one, and every listener to the Gospel appeared intent on all that fell from the distinguished clergyman's lips. The sermon by Rev. Dr. Willitts was one of the most powerful of that great preacher's efforts, and its good effects were felt throughout the entire congregation. The interest this well-known and popular divine has awakened since his return to Philadelphia is not surprising at all, for there is always a simplicity, a naturalness, an earnestness, and sincerity in his manner, independent of the instructive and excellent matter of his discourses, which win their way to the heart as surely as pomposity, affectation, and stupidity shut up all the avenues to the feelings.

On a former occasion we spoke rather disparagingly of the singing at the West Arch, and we are glad to know that the gallant Governor who presides over the Board of Trustees, and his colleagues, have taken our hint and remedied this matter entirely. They have wisely secured those excellent members of Rev. Mr. Conklin's choir, at Tenth and Arch streets:—Mrs. Simmons (late Miss De Negre), as soprano; Professor Briscoe, as tenor; and A. W. Miller, as basso. In addition to these fine singers, the contralto, Mrs. Simpson, and the organist, Mr. Knipe, are superior musicians. The music on Sunday evening was exquisite, far surpassing any before heard in this church, and fully equal to if not superior to any in the city. Bonar's beautiful hymn, "Beyond the smiling and the weeping," was sung by the new choir in grand style, and with the utmost effect.

We congratulate the people, not only of West Arch, but of the city, on Rev. Dr. Willitts' determination to "stick to his post" during the entire summer, and preach every Sabbath morning and evening. Like a good soldier, he declines to be absent from the field of duty, notwithstanding his people accorded him a vacation during the whole of August.

A BEAST IN HUMAN FORM.—Before Recorder Eneu, at 10 o'clock this morning, Henry W. Wendt, a reputed member of the Lutheran Church, Superintendent of the Orphan Asylum of that church, situated at Germantown, was arraigned upon the charge of taking improper liberties with the children under his care. There are many boys and girls ranging from infancy up to thirteen or fourteen in the institution. Wendt has been to all outward appearances a careful and conscientious officer. He has been regular in his religious duties, and strict in their enforcement on his charge.

A short time ago THE EVENING TELEGRAPH contained an account of the arrest of a young man employed in the institution for purloining some clothing. His arrest appears to have generated all the trouble. About six weeks ago the Board of Directors assembled, and the resignation of Wendt was presented. This was a surprise, as no reasons had been assigned. On making inquiry Wendt was found to have fled. Rumors then reached the ears of the Board of his conduct, and upon making an investigation the rumors were substantiated.

It being ascertained that he was in Rochester, a young man was despatched to that city with a letter for Wendt, stating that the Board desired him to come to Philadelphia and make some explanation. The bait took, for it was only a trap set to get him to this city. He arrived at Walnut street wharf about six o'clock yesterday afternoon. Detectives R. R. Smith and Stevens were in waiting for him. As soon as he left the boat he was arrested, and after a preliminary hearing before the Recorder, was locked up in the Central Station for a hearing this morning, when he was taken to the magistrate's office, where a large number of people had assembled to hear the details of the case.

Two little girls, named Willemina Lochardt and Mary Behl, both aged fourteen, and very pretty, testified in substance that Wendt had taken improper liberties with them. We refrain from going into details, as they are too disgusting, and would bring the hot blush to the very temples of our readers. The Recorder committed Wendt to prison in default of $5000 bail to answer at Court.

A SCULLING MATCH ON THE DELAWARE—A PHILADELPHIAN PITTED AGAINST HAMILL.—We learn that the initiatory step—the depositing of part of the stakes—have been taken to have a sculling match for the championship of Pennsylvania come off upon the Delaware, near this city, on the 1st of September. The contestants are William Myers, a Philadelphian, residing at Richmond and Vienna streets, and the chief of rowers, so said, James Hamill, Esq. Myers has come into considerable repute by his dexterous management of the oars, and those who have seen him row are confident that Hamill will meet his equal. The stake-purse is $1000. The skeletons are to have no out-riggers, and are to be fifteen feet long. Myers has already commenced training for the contest, takes his daily walks, and eats his tough beef, with a view to reducing his weight thirty pounds. Full particulars of the match will soon come to light.

BOY DROWNED.—Coroner Daniels held an inquest on the body of John McIntyre, a white boy, who was drowned at pier No. 6, Richmond. From the evidence it appears that he carried his father's dinner (who was watchman upon a dredging machine), and while playing upon the boat was struck by a crank on the head and thrown overboard. His father made every effort to save him, but could not reach him. The body was soon after recovered, and taken to the home of the bereaved parents, at No. 1053 Houston street.

AN UNBROTHERLY ASSAULT.—Jacob and Andrew Viegel were arrested for belaboring each other on the Germantown road. The former threatened to cut short the existence of the latter, when a fight ensued. The threatener was held in $1200 bail to answer the charge of assault with intent to kill, and the latter was bound over in $1000 bail for retaliating unduly, by Alderman Heins.

EVIL DEPORTMENT.—Sergeant Murray arrested William Horton, upon a warrant sworn out by a lady residing on Front street, above Brown. It is alleged that Horton entered her house, and comported himself in an ungentlemanly manner. Alderman Toland held him in $500 bail to answer.

AN ACCOMPLICE.—Daniel Dougherty was arrested yesterday for engaging with three men, named Quinn, Lane, and Gorman (who were taken in custody before), in robbing J. R. Supplee, on Mervine street, below Jefferson, of a gold watch and chain and $14. Alderman Fitch committed him.

A SLIGHT FIRE occurred yesterday about 4 o'clock, by the igniting of the roof of a cooper shop in Krider's alley, from contact with sparks from a foul chimney. Buckets of water dashed upon the burning roof by the police soon put out the flames.

A COFFIN EXHUMED.—Yesterday afternoon, while workmen were digging at the corner of Ninth and Carpenter streets, they brought to light an old coffin containing the skeleton of a child.

PROMOTED.—Colonel Turner G. Morehead, late of the 106th Pennsylvania Volunteers, has been commissioned Brevet Brigadier-General, through the recommendation of General Howard.

SLIGHT FIRE.—About 10½ o'clock this morning a slight fire occurred at the residence of John Bates, No. 1003 Hope street, caused by sparks from a chimney setting fire to the roof.

BOYS ARRESTED.—Five boys yesterday violated the city ordinance relative to swimming in the Delaware, within the city limits, and were arrested and fined.

ASSAULTED HIS WIFE.—William Dalby, aged fifty, was taken in custody at his residence, No. 719 Oxford street, for beating his wife. He was held for trial.

STREET WALKERS.—Twenty-seven females, of both colors, were arrested last night, in the Third district for street walking. Alderman Morrow held them to keep the peace.

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TRANSLATION.

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SHALL THE CHILDREN of the soldiers and sailors who gave their lives for the preservation of the Union be provided with homes, and receive a good education? This is a question which will admit of but one answer—in the affirmative. It only remains, therefore, for us to point out the best mode in which it can be done. A careful examination has satisfied us, and will satisfy the public, that the projectors of the Riverside Institute, located in the village of Riverside, New Jersey, on the Delaware, have devised the most feasible method. Acting under the charter of the Washington Library Company, incorporated by the State of Pennsylvania, they are offering stock at the low rate of one dollar per share, and will give to each subscriber a beautiful and valuable steel engraving, worth at retail more than the price of the stock, and as an additional inducement will distribute among the stockholders presents valued at $300,000. Who can refuse to do a patriotic and benevolent action on these terms? Let every lover of his country call at the office, No. 1225 Chesnut street, and record his name.

THE EX-SECRETARY OF WAR TO COME NORTH.—Mr. Stanton leaves Washington today for the purpose of making some investigation as to the truth of certain rumors that have gain credence in the different departments at Washington, in reference to the value and cheapness of the Ready-made Clothing sold at Chas. Stokes & Co.'s establishment, under the Continental.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.—Cholera or griping of the bowels. Laudanum may lull the pain, but not destroy it—Morphine steep the senses in artificial sleep, without refreshing the invalid. Holloway's Pills not only procure the same results without the baneful effects, but so entirely extinguish the elements of the disease as to promote a speedy cure without danger of relapse. Sold by all druggists.

FINE CONFECTIONS.—At George W. Jenkins', No. 1037 Spring Garden street, can be obtained foreign fruits, nuts, almonds, etc., as well as a fine assortment of confections. Jenkins is worthy of a call.

A WORD to the wise is sufficient. If you are hungry, and want an excellent dinner for a very moderate price, just step in to Morse's Dining Rooms, Nos. 902 and 904 Arch street.

LACE, MUSLIN, AND NOTTINGHAM CURTAINS selling off to close out invoices. Truly great bargains offered at Patten's, No. 1408 Chesnut street.

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DEPOT FOR THE SALE of Lash's Five-dollar Washing Machines, Clothes-Wringers, and Step Ladders, No. 727 Market street, Philadelphia. J. S. LASH & Co.

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The White Duck Vests,
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The Alpaca Coats,
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The Short Duck Sacks,
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The Skeleton Sacks,
Are all popular at this time, because they are just the thing for this hot weather. Our styles are as elegant as in any custom establishment. Our prices are so low, people buy with great satisfaction.
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JONES & THACHER, Printers, 510 Minor St.

MARRIED.

CREDLAND—PIPER.—On June 10, 1867, by the Rev. A. H. Lung, Mr. LEANDER CREDLAND to LYDIA, eldest daughter of W. W. Piper, all of Chesnut Hill.

THOMPSON—ROSS.—On the 26th of June, 1867, by the Rev. David Steel, D. D., at No. 1821 Filbert street, SAMUEL THOMPSON and SARAH ROSS, both of this city.

DIED.

CLAYPOOL.—On the 11th instant, RACHEL S. CLAYPOOL, daughter of Sarah and the late Captain A. G. Claypool

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her mother, No. 815 S. Fourth street, on Wednesday afternoon at 2 o'clock. To proceed to the the Methodist Union Ground.

ELKINS.—On Monday, the 12th instant, SUSANNA, widow of the late George W. Elkins, in the 72d year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her son, William L. Elkins, No. 1347 N. Twelfth street, on Thursday, the 15th instant, at 10 o'clock A. M.

FRENCH.—On the 10th instant, JOSEPH FRENCH, in the 43d year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, the members of New Jersey Lodge, No. 1, and of Camden Encampment, No. 1, of I. O. of O. F., are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 34 N. Fourth street, Camden, N. J., on Wednesday morning, the 14th instant, at 10 o'clock.

HARRIS.—On the 12th instant, CAROLINE A. DELACROIX, wife of Wesley Harris, and youngest daughter of C. J. Delacroix.

Funeral will take place from the residence of her husband, No. 134 N. Seventeenth street, on Thursday, the 15th instant, at 10 o'clock A. M.

HOLMES.—On Saturday evening, August 10, Miss JANE HOLMES, aged 58 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her brother-in-law, William Arnold, No. 1729 Marshall street, on Wednesday afternoon at 2 o'clock.

JOHNSTON.—On the morning of the 11th instant, Mrs. LILLY JOHNSTON, widow of the late Adam Johnston, in the 76th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 1309 Race street, on Wednesday afternoon, August 14, at 4 o'clock.

KIRBY.—Suddenly, on the 10th instant, ANNIE, wife of Jos. M. Kirby, and daughter of Eli Krupp.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from her husband's residence, No. 1903 Thompson street, on Thursday, the 15th instant, at 11 o'clock. To proceed to Odd Fellows' Cemetery.

MCRAE.—On the 12th instant, SARAH MCRAE, wife of John McRae, in the 43d year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her husband's residence, No. 313 Gaskill street, on Thursday morning at 10 o'clock.

BEGINNERS IN HOUSEKEEPING AND old Housekeepers are requested to examine our assortment of Hardware, Cutlery, and Cooking Utensils. TRUMAN & SHAW, No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) Market St., below Ninth.

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THIRD EDITION

The Prize Ring in California.

SAN FRANCISCO, August 10.—A prize fight came off this afternoon between Johnny Dyland and David Morris, both of Boston, at Horse Shoe Bend, Marine county. Ninety-three rounds were fought in two hours and twenty minutes, when a draw was declared. Both men were badly punished, and the fight is said to be the best contested that has ever taken place in this vicinity.

Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, August 13.—Cotton steady. Flour dull and heavy; sales of 7500 bbls.; State, $6 75@11 20; Ohio, $9 00@12 50; Western, $6 70@12 25; Southern, $11 25@14 75. California Flour, $12 50@14 75. Wheat dull and declining; sales of 8000 bushels amber State, $2 35; red Southern, $2 50. Corn active, and 1@2c. higher; sales of 86,000 bushels mixed Western, $1 09@1 11. Oats active and higher; sales of 80,000 bushels State, 91@95c.; Western, 81@85c. Beef quiet. Pork quiet. Whisky dull.

NEW YORK, August 13.—Chicago and Rock Island, 102¾; Canton Company, 49¾; Reading, 104¾; Erie, 69¾; Cleveland and Toledo, 123½; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 90¾; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 103½; Michigan Central, 108; Michigan Southern, 80¾; New York Central, 105¾; Illinois Central, 118¾; Cumberland preferred, 28; Hudson River, 121; Virginia 6s, 50; Missouri 6s, 103; United States Five-twenties, 1862, 113¾; do. of 1864, 110¾; do. of 1865, 110¾; new issue, 108¾; Ten-forties, 102½; Seven-thirties, first issue, 107¾; do. all others, 107¾. Money, 4@5 per cent. Sterling, 109¾; sight, 110¾. Gold, 140¾.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

Important Decision on the Rights of Mortgagors.

The following interesting opinion concerning the extent of a mortgagor's right to dispose of mortgaged property, was read this morning by Judge Brewster:—

James Watts vs. the Hestonville, Mantua and Fairmount Passenger Railroad Company. Brewster, J.—This is a motion for a special injunction to restrain the defendants "from taking up their rails and stringers, or otherwise rendering the road useless."

The bill is filed by the complainant for himself, "and for such other b

THE LATEST HUMOR.

MRS. BROWN'S VISIT TO THE PARIS EXHIBITION.

WHAT THE OLD LADY SAW AND DID THERE.

BY ARTHUR SKETCHLEY,

AUTHOR OF "THE BROWN PAPERS."

TO THE READER.

It may be necessary for me to give a short explanation of the circumstances under which I became cognizant of Mrs. Brown's proceedings at the Paris Exhibition, and I will do so in as few words as possible. It was a remarkably hot day in the early part of last month that I encountered Mrs. Brown at the Exhibition. She was seated at one of the refreshment stalls partaking of some bottled stout, sausage, bread and butter, which she termed "a 'asty smack," though it certainly occupied a considerable time to get through. It was during that repast that she told me a small portion of her adventures, in which I naturally felt so deep an interest that I availed myself of a kind invitation she gave me to pay her a visit and hear the sequel on her return to town, as I was unfortunately unable to remain in Paris with her. But though not an eye witness of all that befel her, I can vouch for the authenticity of all the statements made by this worthy lady, and recommend her as a safe guide for those who may desire to visit the Great Exhibition of 1867. ARTHUR SKETCHLEY.

London, 1st July.

MRS. BROWN'S VISIT TO THE PARIS EXHIBITION.

I don't think, Mr. Scratchley, as ever I shall 'old up my 'ead agin, as the sayin' is, for of all the dead beat feelins as ever I had, this is the wust, and do, I assure you, as now I've got onto this chair, I feels as tho' I'd took root in it, for I never did see sich a place as this Paris for knockin' any one up, as well I remembers the last time as I were here, crippled me for months, and certingly I wow and declare as nothink would'nt make me come 'ere agin; and when Brown come in and said as he was a-goin' to Paris, I says, "Well, then," I says, "leave me at 'ome;" but you see as 'uman natur is weak, and 'ere I am, tho' only arrived the night afore last, and wouldn't 'ave believed it, only Brown, he says as it would be a sin and a shame for to miss such a chance of goin' there for next to nothink!

I says, "Whatever do you mean by next to nothink?"

"Why," says Brown, "there's a party in the name of Cook as makes escursions all over the world."

I says, "Then I'm glad as I ain't 'is good lady; but," I says, "do you mean to say as he makes escursions all over the world, like as they did used to take us to the Rye 'Ouse of a Whit Monday?" And well I remembers poor Mrs. Alder, the butcher's lady, as pitched out of the wan 'ead foremost thro' a-stretchin' out too far for to look at the wiew, and it she 'adn't stuck between the two sharfts and the 'osses tails, must 'ave been trampled to death in an instant, as shows as it's a mercy sometimes for to be a lusty figger, the same as Mrs. Beales, as trod on one of them round irons in the pavement as they lets the coals down thro', and if she'd been a inch less round the waist wouldn't never 'ave 'ung there a-danglin', till drawed up, thro' passin' of a clothes line, under 'er arm 'oles, as cut 'er dreadful, but better any 'ow than a wiolent death.

Brown, he says, "When you've quite done a-clackin', p'raps you'll listen to reason, as ain't a thing to be looked for in a woman."

I says, "Mr. Brown, you're mighty clever, no doubt; but if you're a-going to insult my sect, I don't want to hear no more about it."

He says, "Oh, pray, don't 'ear if you don't like: but," he says, "as several friends of yourn is a-goin', I thought p'raps as you'd like the trip, and all done with no trouble nor espence."

I says "Whoever is a-goin'?"

"Well," he says, "there's Mr. and Mrs. Paine, and Miss Tredwell, and Mr. and Mrs. Archbutt, and the Wellses."

I says, "I ain't no objection to the Archbutts, nor yet to Mrs. Wells, but as to 'er 'usband, he's a reg'lar hidjit, and that Miss Tredwell is a flirt."

He says, "I never did 'ear such a woman to find fault as you are, Martha. Why, you'd find out blemishes in a hangel."

I says, "That ain't Miss Tredwell, tho' you are always a-cryin' 'er up, for she's no hangel."

Tho' the moment as I 'eard she were a-goin', I says, "I'm there," for I wasn't a-goin' to let 'er 'ave a chance of pisonin' Brown's mind agin me, as I know'd as she'd glory in, for tho' not a jealous disposition, and, goodness knows, no cause; yet it's more than flesh and blood can stand, to think as your own 'usband's been set agin you, with nobody nigh for to take your part

So I says, "Well then, Brown, let's 'ear about it."

"Well," he says, "it's Cook's escursion, as I were a-sayin'."

"Ah," I says, "let's 'ope there ain't too many cooks, as we all knows will spile the broth;" as I'm sure, Mr. Scratchley, is true with these 'ere French, as is all cooks; and I never tasted sich rubbish as their broth, as they calls bullion, as don't taste of nothink but water and grease, as they'll lap up by the quart, as can't do 'em no good."

Brown, he was a-losin' 'is temper, and says to me, "Are you a-goin' to listen or not?"

I says, "You needn't be down my throat, jest cos I opens my mouth."

He says, "Take and read it yourself."

"No," I says, "you explain it clear to me."

"Well, then," he says, "you can go and see this 'ere Exhibition in Paris, and stop a week, for about five pounds, as is cheap."

"Yes," I says, "but none of their dirty 'oles to live in, and all manner of beastliness for to eat, as the werry sight on gives me the 'orrors."

He says, "I've heard say as everything is fust-rate, and as Mr. Cook looks arter it all 'isself, as is a 'ighly respectable party."

"Well," I says, "I should 'ope so, or else you won't ketch any one a-filanderin' about Paris with him, as is a bold place; and you do ought for to be werry careful 'ow you goes on, for them foreigners is a lot as makes uncommon free."

"Well," says Brown, "I don't think as you'll ketch any one a-makin' too free with you in a 'urry."

"Ah," I says, "Brown, there was a time when you wouldn't 'ave spoke that light about it."

"Yes," he says, "that were afore you took to a front," and bursts out a-lardin', as 'urt my feelins', though I wouldn't let 'im see it.

"Well," he says, "are you agreeable for to go?"

I says, "I am, Brown, thro' 'avin' wowed for to obey you."

"Oh," he says, "don't mind that; stop at 'ome if you likes."

I says, "No, Mr. Brown, I goes where you goes, and stops where you stops."

"Well, then," he says, "be ready by Saturday."

And so I was, tho' not a day as I likes to leave ome.

Somehow I didn't feel as I were a-goin' on Saturday, and so it turned out, for on Friday evenin' Brown said as we wasn't to start till the Tuesday follerin'.

I was werry glad to 'ave the time for to get ready, and certingly I must say as Mrs. Porter, as is the laundress, 'ad got me up two muslings beautiful, as was lovely dresses—one a orange striped with green, and the other a blue, with large yaller leaf a-runnin' all over it.

I wouldn't 'ave no scarcity of clothes, so took my large 'air-trunk, as is a useful size, and did once 'ave brass nails all round, as was nearly all picked out by a cockatoo with a yaller top-knot, as was brought from sea by a captain as once lodged with me, and was kep' on a perch with a chain to 'is leg, jest long enough to reach that box, only one night, and not a nail in the top on it as he hadn't picked out afore mornin'.

I couldn't find the key of that box nowheres, so sent to the locksmith as fitted one in. I don't think as ever I did feel a 'otter morning than that Tuesday as we started; and of all the tempers as ever a man did show, it was Brown, as I says, "Really it's quite awful for any one as is goin' to sea for to use sich langwidge over a bootlace, as is enough to bring down a judgment on you;" the same as that boy as went to sea thro' a-sayin' don't care, and was tore to bits by lions, as I know it's true is found there, thro' a seein' one myself at the Jewlogical Gardens, as was that tame and foudled the sailor as 'ad ketched 'im for all the world like a lap-dog. Not as I should 'ave cared for 'is nasty slimy ways.

I do think as them cabmen was born for torments, for if that there idjot as come to take us to the railway didn't take and drop my box slap onto my bandbox, as it's lucky I tied up in a old shawl, or it wouldn't never 'ave 'ung together, and my leghorn bonnet a pancake when I took it out.

My last words to Mrs. Challin, as' ad come to take care of the 'ouse, was, "Mind as you waters the plants in the back parlor winder, and feeds my bird, not a-forgettin' of the cat," as I'm sure knowed as I was a-goin', for he'd been and 'id 'isself jest like a Christshun, as many can't a-bear sayin' good-bye, as I'm one myself. The 'oss went off with sich a jerk as nearly throwed me 'end first thro' the winder, and Brown, that savage, a-sayin', "Whatever are you a-buttin' at?"

I says, "I ain't a-buttin' at nothink, but," I says, "I do feel that faint as I must have a somethink," for I was all of a tremble, as if somethink was a-goin' to 'appen, and arter I'd took a drain I felt better; but them railways always upsets me with their screamins, as there can't be no sense in.

I was well wrapped up, for Mrs. Challin, she says to me, "Depend on it as you'll feel the sea that chilly as might give you a cold as would lay you up," as I know'd it certingly might, for I remembers a cold as I took, when a gal, thro' a-bathin' at Margate, as is the reason as I've never took a bath since. So I wore my coburg cloth and a mitred spencer under it, with my welwet cape and a warm shawl. I'd got on a pair of them webbin' shoes and lamb's-wool stockin's, for tho' the weather was that sultry, I wasn't a-goin' to leave off nothink, a-rememberin' well the old saying, 'afore May is out, ne'er cast a clout," tho' I'd took my muslings for to look dressy over there, for I know'd as Paris were a dressy place, and I'm sure the way as you gets stared at, nobody wouldn't credit. I was glad when I was safe in the carriage, and werry nice company, I must say, partickler a lady and gentleman as was a-settin' opposite me, as 'ad got my face to the 'osses. They was elderly both, but seemed for to enjoy life, and the old gentleman, he says, "Ah, mum, we couldn't 'ave done this when we was young, as steam wasn't born nor thought on."

I says, "Sir, you'll excuse me that it were, for I well remembers I was only a gal when a party as lived somewhere out Brompton way, as 'ad a steam cooking-machine, and blow'd 'is own 'ead off thro' a-tamperin' with the taps a-showin' of it to parties as 'ad come to dinner, which in course under them circumstances he never tasted, poor feller. I was quite young that time as they opened that railway and killed the Duke of Wellington, werry nigh, as was only saved thro' some one else a throwin' 'isself under the wheels for to save 'im."

The old gentleman says, "Excuse me, mum, but you've got 'old of the wrong story."

I says, "Well," I says, "that's what my own mother told me, as was one as would 'ave scorned a false'ood; and certingly I remember myself once being aboard a steamer a-goin' to Margate with a aunt of mine, as the biler on bust and 'ad to be took over the side aboard of another, and thought as we'd lost every rag of clothes as turned up when least expected on the Margate jetty, tho'," I says, "I'm not a-goin' to deny as steam is a wonderful inwention, for all that."

"Yes," says the old gent, "and found out all by accident."

I says, "Yes, and dreadful accidents, too; for I'm sure it's enough to make you tremble all over to take up the paper, and," I says, "I'm sure to read about the way as the train run right over a bridge the other day."

"Oh," says the old lady, "pray don't, mum, for I'm that nervous, as any allusions to accidents, and must get out at the fust station."

"Ah," I says, "some is so; but, law, it's no use a-thinkin' about it, for my part, whenever I goes out anywheres I gives myself up for lost, and then don't think no more about it, tho'," I says, "for to end piecemeal ain't what any one would like."

Brown, he says, "Drop it, can't you, don't you see as you're a-makin' this good lady quite faint, so drop it."

I did; and talkin' of droppin', I thought as I must 'ave been melted down with the 'eat, tho' a-facin' of the wind as blowed things into my face constant, and a somethink got in my eye, as was hagony till the old gentleman got it out with 'is gold ring, as I've 'eard say is a fine thing for the eye, partikler for to cure a sty.

'Owever Mr. Cook could manage to 'ave the sea that calm as it were a lookin'-glass, I could never make out, till a young gent as were a-settin' by me says, "Why not?"

I says, "Because we all know as them elephants is outrageous when let loose, as I knows well, for when I come afore I thought as every moment was my last, and looked for'ard quite nat'ral to a briny grave."

Says the young chap, "Would you try 'omypathy?"

"Well," I says, "I'd owe any one a good deal as would save me from them suffrages."

"Oh," he says, "one of these powders will keep it off."

"Well," I says, "I wish as you'd 'ave kep' it off me;" for he was a-goin' to take a powder, and it the wind didn't take and blow it all into my face, and a lot went into my eye, as was quite throw'd away, thro' not bein' a part as sea-sickness is a trouble to.

I don't think as I should 'ave 'ad a qualm, only some nasty blacks was a-settin' near me as give way to their feelin's disgustin'.

So I says, "You dirty black beast," I says, "'ow dare you to do it!"

He says, "Me no go for to do it. No me fault."

I says, "Yes, it is," I says, "Why can't you turn your nasty black face away from anybody?" As is always a unpleasant sight, for if there is a thing in this world as I 'ates it's a black man; not but what of course they've got their feelin's, only they always gives me a turn some'ow, not but what I've know'd em that affable as you'd quite take to 'em, and as to cookin', they're wonderful clever, tho' I don't quite fancy the wittles.

I've 'eard a deal about their ways over there in "Robinson Crusoe," tho' certainly that Friday were a kind-'arted savage, as seemed fond of his pa, as is 'uman natur still, tho' black.

I felt a little bit squeamy once, but only for 'art a minit like, and wouldn't touch nothink but a glass of bitter ale; and all I've got to say is, that it ever any one did rule the waves, it's Mr. Cook's escursions.

When we got to Dieppe, Brown says to me, "Old gal, it won't never do for us to get to Paris in the middle of the night or towards mornin', so I tell you what it is, we'll go on to Ruin."

"Well," I says, "I don't 'old with goin' to Ruin, as we could 'ave gone to long ago at once but for care and a-lookin to the main chance, but if you're a-goin' there I'll foller."

He says, "It's a fine old town, and we can sleep there, and get on to Paris to-morrer."

I says, "I'm agreeable."

I ain't got nothink to say agin Ruin, as certingly is a fine town, but I'm sure the fall as I got a-gettin' into bed with them spring mattresses, as is wobbly sort of things, and thro' me not bein' over active in climbin', is a buster. I got into the bed and slipped off again in an instant, and don't think as ever I should 'ave got up again if Brown 'adn't come in to 'elp me, and no bones broke, only a good deal shook.

It certingly is wonderful for to see them old hurches that crumbly as you wouldn't think as they could 'ang together for a minit, and called Rum accordin, 'ang werry fine ruins they certinsly is; yet I was werry glad to get on to Paris thro' my things bein' sent thro', and 'adn't a change of nothin' for to sleep in, as ain't pleasant in a foreign land. It's werry well for Brown, as got shaved in the mornin'; but law, I didn't feel like myself.

Of all the ram as ever I did see, it came down all the way to Paris, as is thro' green fields; and you wouldn't think foreign parts not to look at 'em; and when we got to Paris, you never did the crowds a fightin' for to get a cab was wonderful to see.

Talk of French politeness, I'm sure that's rubbish, for the way as they pushed and shoved about was downright English, and as to them porters, they didn't mind nothing as I said.

They was certingly werry perlite over my luggage, and well they might be, for I 'adn't nothin' smuggled; and they asked me if I'd anything for to declare.

"Yes," I says, "I can declare as they're my lawful property."

Says the interpreter, "They don't mean that."

I says, "What do they mean?"

"Why," he says, "anything for duty."

I says, "In course not, and shouldn't say so if I 'ad; let 'em find it."

I do think we was over a 'our a-waitin' for that cab, and got one at last; and 'adn't to go werry far to where we was a-goin' to stop, as is a 'ome as Mr. Cook 'ad provided, and a mercy too, for of all the charges I never did, as Mrs. Archbutt met a friend as told her they was chargin' 'arf a crown for a cup of tea as wasn't drinkable, tho' it did ought to be, for the price is somethink frightful; and I'm sure would be worth anyone's while for to bring over a pound or two, as nobody needn't pay more than four shillin's now-a-days, as is a 'igh price, and not to be 'ad decent for three times the money in Paris.

I was glad for to get a cup of tea any'ow when I got to where we was a-going', and fell in with the others as 'ad come on, and dead beat they was, as is only nat'ral; and there was that Miss Treadwell a-howlin' with the tooth-ache, and Mrs. Paine, she'd been and lost all 'er things, as made Paine go on any 'ow than was becomin' of a Christshun.

As to Mrs. Wells, she's one of them poor 'aporths of cheese as is always a-goin' to faint, and did ought to 'ave stopped at 'ome; and as to Wells, he ain't no more feelin' than a cobbler's lap-stone, as the sayin' is; and 'er always a-cryin' as he didn't love her, and quite bothered me aboard the steamer, a-sayin' as he did used once to doat on the ground as she walked on afore she lost 'er eye, as certingly is a blemish, but not one to set a man agin 'is lawful wife; for I do believe as Brown would love me all the same, and p'raps more, if my 'ead was to be knocked off to-morrow, as is one of them backbone characters as never changes till you dies, as is what I call a true-'arted man, tho' a rough temper, and will speak 'is mind; and werry nigh give a man a 'ot-un at the railway as was a-shovin' of 'im about too free, as it's a duty not for to let them French trample you under foot, and they'd glory in, no doubt, but will have their work cut out to do it; leastways, that's what I thinks.

I don't think as ever I did feel more fresher than when I started for to see that Exhibition, and 'ad words with Miss Tredwell a-correctin' of me, and sayin' as it were a Exposishun. "Well," I says, "I shouldn't think of settin' you right in a 'buss full of people as knows my way about, p'raps, as well as you, though I never was at boardin' school in France," as she kep' on a-blowin' about, and a-sayin' as 'er accents was quite Parishion, and yet, whenever she did open 'er mouth, there wasn't a soul as understood 'er, and that obstinate as would 'ave she were right, tho' aperient to every one as she were wrong all over, and made 'ers-lf that ridiculous with the 'buss man over the fare as takes your money as soon as ever you gets in, but she says, "Nong payez oncer Jammy," but 'ad pretty soon to, or out he'd 'ave 'ad her as 'ad a glary eye, and didn't seem for to care about the English, as, no doubt, many French can't a-bear 'em as 'ad, p'raps, their own relations prisoners, same as them as made them little straw boxes and things as my dear mother 'ad one on 'er own self as they made, poor things, and no wonder, as must 'ave 'ad the time 'ang 'eavy on their 'ands, 'cos, when a young woman, my dear mother lived lady's maid with a officer's lady as 'ad the charge on 'em, and told me as 'er 'art bled for 'em, and so did her missuses, partikler for one grey-headed old party as were a Count, or something, and was always a-frettin' and a-takin' on, and that kind lady did used to speak to 'im gentle like, and 'is poor old French eyes would fill up with tears, but, bless you, that proud as they durs-n't offer 'im not a pinch of snuff as a favor, but at last let out as he'd got a daughter as was a-dyin', as he'd give 'is life for to see once more; and he did, too, for that officer's lady she never rested till she got him changed for somebody else, and I've 'eard mother say as 'is daughter got quite well, and growed a lusty figger, and come over to England with 'er pa in long gold ear-rings, and 'er air done in bows, with bishop's sleeves, as was all the go in them days. So I always feels for them French, for who knows as they mayn't some on 'em be prisoners now, same as they did used to be, shet up till the mob bust in, burnt the Pastiles, and found one as was foolish in 'is 'ead, as, no doubt, too much on 'em would make any one, as is faint smellin' things, and I don't 'old with 'em, not even for a sick-room, as a little fresh hair wont never do no 'arm in.

I'm sure, talk of the tower of Babylond, it couldn't 'ave been nothink to that Exhibition, as is a reg'lar confusion of everythink, and all worked by steam-ingins, as is a-goin' like mad all around you, for all the world like the sausage-machine as I well remembers near Shoreditch Church, as caught the man as made 'em by the apron, and if he hadn't 'ad the presence of mind for to undo the little brass 'art as fastened it behind, he'd 'ave been sausage-meat in a minit, and no one never the wiser, as in course they wouldn't, for a clean apron wouldn't give no taste, leastways not as could be unwholesome.

I must say as it's downright wonderful 'owever they could 'ave got the things together, and all a-workin' away, as I see them myself a-makin' soap with the naked eye; not as I'm one to stand a-starin 'without a-encouraging the preformance, as I considers mean; and I'm sure a cake of soap is a thing as always comes in useful, partikler in France, where they ain't much given to usin' on it; for it's a thing as you never do see in a bed-room, and for that matter the washin' things don't seem made for use; not but what I've seen 'm quite as useless in England, and will say as them French beds is beautiful clean down to the mattress, as I'm sure there's many a one in England as the tickin' on won't bear the daylight, and ain't never changed from year's end to year's end; and as to washin' the blankets, why, there was old Mrs. Namby as lived next door to me at Stepney, she quite blew me up for 'avin' my blankets washed, as she said wore 'em out afore their time.

It's downright wonderful for to see all them savage foreigners a-goin' about that tame, as no doubt they're afraid for to come any of their wagaries, as they'res lots of sojers about as would make dog's-meat on 'em in no time, and serve 'em right if they was to try it on, with their 'eathen ways; as they let's 'em ride about on the top of their camels, just to keep 'em quiet, as was all werry well for them, but I wouldn't 'ave clomb up on one of them 'ump-backed brutes was it ever so, but quite good enough for them as rode 'em.

I was that stunned with the row as them steam-ingins kep' up, that I says to Mrs. Archbutt, "My 'eads that whirl, as take somethink I must."

So she says, "I'm a-famishin'." And, jest then, up come Mr. Wells, and says as he'd 'ad a glass of pale ale, as 'ad done 'im that good, and made a man on 'im.

So I says, "Wherever did you get it?"

He says, "Jest out at that door."

I says, "We're sure to find you somewheres about."

He says, "All right." And off we goes for to get a little beer, and come right on to a English refreshment-place, where there was a lot of lovely gals certingly, but looked that 'aughty as you'd 'ave thought they was royal famihes.

I 'ad a bottle of stout, as they was werry perlite tho', sayin' as the waiter would serve me, and seemed for to look on me as a mother like, no doubt a-feelin' lonesome in that desultory sitivation, and with all them bold foreigners a-starin' at 'em, as certingly ain't got nothin' like 'em in the way of fieldmales not all over the place: tho' I must say as them French women 'as a way with them as is uncommon takin', and dresses well even in their shops, as it must take 'arf the mornin' for to do their 'air.

I don't think as ever I did enjoy anythink more than that porter, and me and Mrs. Archbutt was a-settin' 'avin' of our joke over some of them parties, and I says to Mrs. Archbutt, I says, "She was in the way when noses was paid out," illudin' to a party with, I do think, the longest nose as ever I did see a-protrudin' from a 'uman counting'ouse; "and," I says, "'ow ridiculous young she is dressed, as 'll never see fifty no more. And," I says, "do look at the old guy as is with 'er, with 'is false teeth, and 'air and whiskers dyed."

I was a-runnin' on, and Mrs. Archbutt says to me, "What a one you are to go on!"

I says, "I can't a-bear to see old fools, for they're the worst of fools."

If that old woman with the nose did't turn on me and say, in English, as "I were a disgrace to my country, a-settin' there abusin' people."

I thought I should 'ave died, for if she wasn't English, and 'im too.

It's lucky as I'd paid for the porter, for I jumps up and 'urries off a leavin' Mrs. Archbutt for to foller; and if that spiteful old feller with the dyed 'air didn't tell a waiter as I'd bolted without payin', as come arter me, and would 'ave ended unpleasant, only the other waiter as I 'ad paid spoke up like a man.

So I give it that old scarecrow well, and says to 'im, "I've a good mind to spile your beauty for you, and knock some of them false teeth down your story-tellin' throat."

Poor Mrs. Archbutt, she says, "Oh, pray, don't, Mrs. Brown."

I says, "I ain't a-going' to be trampled on, mum, not if I knows it." But I pretty near was, for if them niggers on the camels didn't come by, and if it 'adn't been as one of them chaps in cocked 'ats pulled me sharp out of the way, I do believe as I should 'ave been pulverized like the dust under their feet.

When I come to myself, I look round for Mrs. Archbutt, and if she wasn't disappeared, as I thought werry unfeelin' for to leave me like that; but I says, "No doubt they ain't none on 'em far off." So I walks all round thro' them refreshment-places a-looking' for Brown, but not a westment on 'im wasn't visible nowheres.

So I stops one of them police, and says to 'im, "Brown—passy ici," as I know'd was French for "pass here." He stares at me, and then jabbers somethink about "passy," and I say, "Yes, passy Brown." So he calls one of them interpreter chaps, as come up and says, "You want Pascy?"

I says, "No, I can passy myself, but have you see anythink of my good gentleman in the name of Brown, as is a tine-figgered man, in a dark surtoo, with diab pants, and a bend in 'is back like a magistrate, as many 'as often said to me, "Mrs. Brown, mum, to foller your good gentleman, any one would take 'im for a royal family behind, as is a noble forehead with a commandin' nose, and any one could tell in a instent among a thousand, with a eye like a 'awk a-beamin' on you." So I says, "'ave you see 'im anywheres about?" If that idjot didn't say as he couldn't comprehend!

"Well," I says, "you must be a born natural, not to understand, and call yourself a interpreter, as understands everythink, leastways did ought to; and," I says, "I won't come out agin without 'is photygraph, as any one would tell 'im by, tho' only a shillin', yet a faithful likeness, leastways enough for to show what he might be."

I was a-wanderin' about like any one deserted, and wonderin' 'owever I should get 'ome agin with all that wilderness of people, when all of a sudden I see Brown 'isself a-walkin' that leisurely as if nothink 'ad 'appened. I did feel that aggravated, and I says to 'im, "Your a nice man, to call yourself a 'usband."

He says, "What's the row?"

"Why," I says, "'ere you've been and lost me for 'ours, and as cool as tho' I'd never lost sight on you."

"Oh," he says, "I know'd you turn up. Like a bad shillin', sure to come back." I don't think as ever I did see such a conquest of people, and 'busses, and cabs, and coaches, all a-strugglin' for to get away, and it's a wonder as they wasn't all smashed up together.

I says, "Brown, 'owever are we to get 'ome?"

"Oh," he says, "all right, there's a cab been telegraphed for, as Mrs. Wells and Mrs. Archbutt is in, down here."

I says, "Telegraphed for? 'ow is that done?"

"Oh," he says, "quite easy, jest the same as callin' for it."

"I says, "I wish as they'd telegraph us 'ome," for my feet was that hagony as I could 'ardly bear to put 'em to the ground

I was a-tryin' for to get along as well as I could, when we got up to where the cab was a-comin' along with Mrs. Archbutt and Mrs. Wells in it, as is both full figgers, and there was Miss Tredwell in, too; as filled it chuck full, as the sayin' is.

So as soon as Miss Treadwell see me, she says as she'd get out and walk, as she should prefer, as is 'er bold ways a-likin' to be always a-charfin' and talkin'. I was that dead beat as I couldn't say 'er nay, for walk I couldn't, and three was as much as ever that cab could 'old, and squeezy work it was; but we managed it, and off we goes, and 'adn't got 'arf a mile when, in turnin' the corner pretty sharp, I 'eard a crunch, and then came a bump, and over we was. There was Mrs. Wells a-yellin' and Mrs. Archbutt a-ravin,' and there came a crowd, and them police, as got the door open and begun a-pullin' at me like mad, a-tearin' my clothes off my back and a-goin' on like anythink in their langwidge. 'Ow they did get us out I don't know, and a deluge of rain a-comin' down as drenched us pretty nigh.

[*To be continued in* THE EVENING TELEGRAPH *to-morrow.*]

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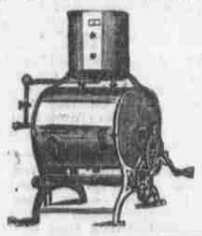

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PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR FORAGE AND STATIONERY.

PHILADELPHIA DEPOT, ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, No. 1139 GIRARD STREET, August 10, 1867.

FORAGE.

Sealed Proposals will be received at this Office until 12 o'clock M., TUESDAY, August 20, 1867, for furnishing this Depot with Forage for a period of six (6) months, commencing September 1, 1867, and ending the 28th day of February, 1868, inclusive, viz.:—

CORN, OATS, HAY, AND STRAW,

for the use of animals in the public service at this depot, or at any other locality within sixty (60) miles of the City of Philadelphia, when required.

All grain to be of the best quality. Oats, 32 pounds to the bushel; Corn, 56 pounds to the bushel; Hay, of the best quality Pennsylvania Timothy; Straw, to be of Rye, of the best quality. All subject to inspection prior to delivery.

Proposals will state price per hundred pounds for Hay and Straw, and per bushel for Corn and Oats, delivered at places of consumption in such quantities and at such times as may be ordered. (The price to be stated both in words and figures.)

STATIONERY.

Sealed Proposals will also be received at this Office until 12 o'clock M., TUESDAY, August 20, 1867, for furnishing this Depot with Stationery, for a period of one (1) year, commencing September 1, 1867, and ending the 31st day of August, 1868, inclusive, viz.:—

Folio Post Paper, to weigh not less than 38 pounds to ream; Legal Cap Paper, to weigh not less than 16 pounds to ream; Cap Paper, Plain and Ruled, to weigh not less than 14 pounds to ream; Letter Paper, Plain and Ruled, to weigh not less than 12 pounds to ream; Note Paper, Plain and Ruled, to weigh not less than 6 pounds to ream; Envelope Paper, to weigh not less than 40 pounds to ream; Common Printing Paper; White Blotting Board, size 19x24, to weigh not less than 100 pounds to ream.

White Envelopes; size, 3½x8¾, 4x9, 4½x10½, 6¼x9¼. Letter Envelopes, white; size, 3½x5½. Letter Copying Books; size, 9x11; 750 pages. Cap Copying Books; size, 10x14; 750 pages. Blank Books, 8 to 12 quires, demi, half-bound, patent backs, Russian corners. Blank Books, 2 to 6 quires, 9x13½, half roan, 20 sheets to quire. Memorandum Books, demi, 8vo., flush, 56 leaves.

Arnold's Fluid, Writing and Copying; Black Ink, "David's;" Carmine Ink, "David's," 4-oz. bottles, glass stoppers; Inkstands, glass, assorted sizes; Penholders, assorted; Steel Pens, "Gillott's," 262, 303, 404, 604; Steel Pens, "Harrison and Bradford's," 14, 15, 20, and 505; Lead Pencils, "Faber's," Nos. 2 and 3; Paper Fasteners, "Hamilton's" and "Boynton's;" Office Tape, rolls, No. 28, 100 yards to roll; Order Files, assorted, as per sample; Sealing Wax, "best specie bank;" Wafers, 4-oz. boxes; India Rubber, "Faber's Improved Artist's;" Rubber Ink Eraser, "Faber's;" Mucilage, 4-oz., 8-oz., and quart bottles; Gum Bands, assorted sizes; Erasers, "Wostenholm's;" French Violet Copying Ink.

All of the above-named articles to be of the best quality and to be subject to inspection.

Samples of the articles of Stationery bid for must be delivered at this office twenty-four (24) hours previous to the opening of the bids.

Each bid must be guaranteed by two responsible persons, whose signatures must be appended to the bid, and certified to as being good and sufficient security for the amount involved, by the United States District Judge, Attorney, Collector, or other public officer.

Blank forms for bids can be had on application at this office, and bidders are requested to be present at the opening of the same.

The right is reserved to reject any bid deemed too high, and no bid from a defaulting contractor will be received.

Endorse envelopes, "Proposals for Forage and Stationery," respectively.

By order of

Brevet Maj.-Gen. G. H. CROSMAN,

Asst. Quartermaster-Gen. U. S. A.

HENRY W. JANES,

Captain and Asst. Quartermaster,

8 10 8t Brevet Major U. S. A.

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U. S. ENGINEER'S OFFICE, DAV

SPIRITUALISM, SORCERY, AND WITCHCRAFT.

What It Is and What It Is Not—The Bible's Opinion of It.

[Some days since we published the opinions of George W. Winnemore, the spiritualist murderer, upon his peculiar religious belief, etc. As very few persons have any idea of the real nature of Spiritualism and its relations to established religions and beliefs, we give place to the following extensive elimination of the whole subject, from a correspondent who appears to be "up" in spiritualism. —Ed. Ev. Telegraph.]

To the Editor of the Evening Telegraph:—

Since the rise of this species of sorcery, or necromancy, in the United States, it has occupied the attention of all classes of society to a certain degree, and, as a rule, has been received with all its errors, or else been rejected as a "humbug" or a juggler's trick.

Our attention lately has been the more called to this subject from the number of crimes of all kinds that have been committed by the demoniacs or mediums of this belief, and the amazing want of knowledge evinced by people, and particularly by Christian men, as to its exact nature. Many seem to wonder why a murderer now in our prison, who is also a "medium," should not wish the advice of a clergyman of the Gospel of Christ in view of his death, as though a person possessed with a demon could, by any possibility, acknowledge the truth of the Christian religion.

We have been led, as we before said, into the present remarks on this subject on account of the wide-spread prevalence of Spiritualism in this land, and with a desire to show to our readers its true nature.

In the examination of the subject we must address ourselves only to those who acknowledge the Divine origin of the sacred Scriptures, both Jewish and Christian; who hold that the Bible is from God, and that the Christian religion is true. We therefore start with the Bible as already proved, although we are aware that Spiritualists deny the truth of the Bible, and on that account any argument based on the divinity of the Bible will be little regarded by them.

We know, indeed, that a few devotees of this modern necromancy still profess to hold by the Bible; but we shall see that, whatever may be true of a few isolated individuals, they are exceptions to the almost universal rule, and that the familiar spirits whom they consult do, almost unanimously, deny the truth of the Scriptures and the claims of Jesus Christ of Nazareth to be the Son of God, the long foretold Lord Messiah.

To argue with full-grown Spiritualists as with any other heathen infidels or atheists, we should begin with establishing the truth of the Bible and the divine origin of Christianity; for *there* must the controversy with them begin, for if Spiritualism be exactly what its friends claim, the Bible denounces it in no measured terms as an "abomination to the Lord," and as deserving the abhorrence and detestation of every Christian.

We do not come to the consideration of this subject as to a mere trifling delusion, which a sneer or ridicule may set aside; and however much of mere deception there may be connected with it, we shall not ascribe it as a whole to any such source. We shall not hope to drive it from any minds, or prevent any from acknowledging its claims by the easy cry of "humbug" and "nonsense," which is merely the expression of indifference, and want of candid examination. By any such staving off of careful investigation we should expect to confirm in their faith in Spiritualism those who have been eye witnesses and ear witnesses of the "manifestations." We should expect them to say to us, "If that is all that can be said against Spiritualism, it cannot be successfully opposed." They might say, and reasonably, "We have *seen* effects produced on inanimate objects which must have been by supernatural influence. We have *seen* and *heard* revelations respecting events which could not by any possibility have been known to those who are accused of practising the deception. Events in our own private life have been declared by these invisible intelligences, which up to that moment were known to no human being but ourselves. If, then, all you have to say, or all that can be said against these manifestations, is to charge them to the account of human deception and humbug, we cannot help believing in Spiritualism."

The "Society for the Diffusion of Spiritual Knowledge" had for its President Governor N. P. Tallmadge, of Wisconsin; the Vice-Presidents were Chief Justice Joseph Williams, of Iowa; Judge W. P. Fowler, of Kentucky; Judge R. P. Spaulding, of Ohio; Judge C. K. Larrabee, of Wisconsin; Horace H. Day, of New York; Hon. Warren Chase, of Wisconsin; Dr. David Corey, of Illinois; General E. F. Bullard, of New York; Hon. R. D. Davis, of New Jersey; Dr. George T. Dexter, of New Jersey; Major G. W. Raines, of the United States Army; E. W. Bailey, of Pennsylvania; and Phineas E. Gay, of Massachusetts.

When such men are convinced of its reality; when Professor Hare, of our own University, and hundreds like him and like them, assert that they have seen, heard, and felt these manifestations, shall we meet them with cries of "humbug," "ventriloquism," "collusion," and "cheat?"

"Intelligent men," says one writer, "strong-minded men, are conscientiously wedded to the system, and have challenged the world to meet them in the fight, and expose their errors."

We approach the subject, then, with the conviction of its vast importance, and not to be trifled with—with the knowledge that it is a subject frequently treated of in the Bible, and against which God has been at the pains frequently to warn His people.

A wide-spread skepticism has crept into the Church respecting all supernatural spiritual influences. Even Christians have grown careless of the fact that "We wrestle not with flesh and blood only, but with principalities, with powers, *with the rulers of the darkness of this world*, AND WITH WICKED SPIRITS IN THE AIR," as the literal translation reads. The very existence of evil spirits is almost ignored, and the name of their prince has become a word with which to point a joke or raise a laugh.

We shall show that the *witchcraft of the early ages was a reality*, and not a mere pretense. We have no belief in that criticism which tries to explain away all these things, and laughs alike at the witchcraft of the Bible and the witchcraft of New England in the Puritan times.

To do violence to the plain letter of inspiration by denying "its necromancy and familiar spirits, its Egyptian sorcery and magic, its appearance of Samuel, its Pythonic damsel, its inspiration of false prophets, its history of possessions by demons, its unclean spirits, wandering spirits, and seducing spirits, its satanic conversations and satanic miracles, its predictions of demons working miracles, its witchcraft and demon worship; to deny the possible agency of evil spirits in manifestations like those of our times, is to deny the truth of the Bible."

Many seem to think the necromancy and witchcraft of the Old Testament was merely the pretense of those who gained influence and a living by professing to be possessed by spirits. This is incredible so long as we are willing to give its natural meaning to the language of Scripture. Any criticism which explains away the acts of the Egyptian sorcerers will explain away the works of Moses as well. If their rods did not become serpents, neither did Aaron's rod become a serpent and swallow up the other rods. If the enchanters did not bring up frogs, neither did Moses. It was by greater wonders, beyond what the wizards were able to do by the help of their demons, that Moses convinced them he was sent from God; and they said, "This is the finger of God."

It was in this way that Nicodemus was convinced that Jesus Christ came from God, for he said:—"No man can do *these* miracles that Thou doest except that God be with him." He believed, as all the Jews of this day, that great wonders could be done by those possessed by demons; but, said he, "No man can do *these* miracles without divine help."

The way in which the Bible speaks of these things shows that the inspired writers regarded them as realities:—"A consulter with *familiar spirits*"—"A man or woman that hath a *familiar spirit*"—"The soul that turneth after such as *have* familiar spirits." Such expressions as these, and they are very numerous, prove that some *really had* familiar spirits, and were not mere pretenders. Necromancy, witchcraft, sorcery, and the like are constantly spoken of in sacred Scripture as realities, and not a hint is given of deception.

Modern Spiritualism and Ancient Necromancy are the same thing.

Spiritualism claims to be, AND IS, communion with the spirits of the dead.

The Witch of Endor claimed to have communion with the dead, and that claim is sustained by the Bible.

Abundance of other proof of the identity of ancient sorcery and modern Spiritualism might be given, but for the present we will take the concessions and claims of prominent Spiritualists and mediums themselves.

Governor Tallmadge says:—"All the magic, the mysteries, the witchcraft, and necromancy of the ancient world are explained by these modern investigations."

Judge Edmunds says:—"Both sacred and profane history is full of accounts of what we are now witnessing, and the history of Salem witchcraft is but an account of spiritual manifestations."

Allan Putnam, a Unitarian clergyman and spiritualist, says:—"That oracles, soothsaying, and witchcraft of past ages were kindred to the manifestations of our day, I most fully believe."

Andrew Jackson Davis, the Poughkeepsie seer, bears the same testimony.

Charles Partridge, publisher of the *Spiritual Telegraph*, said, when speaking of the Witch of Endor, "Call her a witch, or what you will, she was a medium for the spirits."

Rev. (?) Uriah Clark says:—"Saul became much annoyed by the *mediums*, and issued a decree that they all should be put to death, but afterwards, when in trouble, went off under cover of night to consult a *medium*."

Mr. Brittan, a spiritualist editor, says:—"Simon Magus was of all men *Prince* among the workers of spiritual miracles."

Thus we see that (1) *Ancient Necromancy was a reality*, condemned by God, and punished with death; that (2) *Ancient Necromancy and Modern Spiritualism are the same thing*, because they claim to be, and are, communion with the spirits of the dead, and because the identity is claimed by noted modern Spiritualists. Now (3) *Ancient Necromancy was a part of heathen worship.*

"The gods of the Pagans," says an author, "were the spirits of the dead; having once animated human bodies, and being supposed still to retain human passions and appetites, they were believed in this state of deification to feel the same sensual desires which they had felt on earth, and to pursue the same means for their gratification."

This was written to account for the *character* of the heathen gods, and without reference to the subject of the present discussion.

Dr. Campbell says:—"All Pagan antiquity affirms that from Titan and Saturn, the poetic progeny of Cœlus and Terra, down to Æsculapius, Proteus, and Minos, all their *divinities* were *ghosts of dead men*, and were so regarded by the most erudite of the Pagans themselves."

Thus Spiritualism and Witchcraft are the same, and both the foundations of heathenism. This identity is shown also by some quotations from the revelations of inspired mediums.

Mr. E. J. Mathews, speaking by inspiration, says:—"The progression of the different *races* and *families* of men are doubtless influenced by *different gods*, and some of them of very different dispositions from each other, but all under the control of *higher* gods."

After ridiculing the idea of praying to an Infinite God, he says:—"I believe in praying most fervently both by raising up our hearts and minds *to the gods*, as I believe *the gods are but finite beings*, and capable of being influenced by mental emotions. Pray, pray, I say, intensely to the highest guardian spirit or god that can benefit you."

The spirit of J. P. Greaves says:—"There is no supreme spirit, each spirit is a god. The deification of heroes and sages is no delusion. Man is his own maker and own judge."

Jonathan Koons says:—"Divinity commences with the first stage of developed human spirits." He goes on to say that they become more and more divine until the highest circle of developed human spirits becomes "*a joint ruling godhead.*"

It is plain, we think, by these things have been shown that ancient Sorcery and Spiritualism are the same; that Polytheism, or the worship of many gods, is the natural result of both; that the whole system is at utter variance with God and the Bible, which condemns the practice as worthy of death. It was a sin of no ordinary character that called forth from the Divine Lawgiver such penalties as these:—"Thou shalt not suffer a witch to live." "The soul that turneth after such as have familiar spirits and after wizards, I will set my face against that soul and will cut him off from among his people." "A man, also, or a woman, that hath a familiar spirit, or that is a wizard shall surely be put to death."

In view of these passages, we cannot help saying, with Mr. Daniels:—"Let those who, in the face of such language as this, deny that the offenders here named had intercourse with spirits, take the responsibility of asserting that Jehovah legislated against nonentities."

Thus far the Old Testament; let us now turn to the New.

By far the most satisfactory proof of the identity of Necromancy, Spiritualism, and Heathenism, is found in the New Testament.

We proceed to show the reality of demoniac influence and possessions in Christ's time, the identity of the mediums of the present with the demoniacs of the past, and the identity of both with the priests and priestesses of Heathenism.

It must be borne in mind that DEVIL is a proper name, belonging only to one person mentioned in the Bible—to Satan, the prince of evil spirits.

Wherever the word "devil," or "devils," in our English version of the Scriptures, is applied to any other persons, it should be "demon" and "demons," instead. In all instances where persons are said to be possessed by devils, it should read "possessed by demons."

What we intend to show is that—

1. New Testament possessions by demons were realities.
2. The demons were departed spirits.
3. Mediums being possessed by human spirits are demoniacs.
4. Demons and heathen gods are the same, and, therefore,
5. Spiritualism and heathenism are identical.

We apprehend no difficulty in convincing such of our readers as are believers in the Bible that the possessions mentioned in the New Testament (1) *were real possessions by demons.* We have not been accustomed so to fritter away the miracles of Christ as to say he waked Lazarus from a trance, or waded across a shallow place in the Sea of Galilee, instead of walking on the water, or that he pretended to cast out demons when there were none to cast out. We take the record as it stands, and shall present one instance as a sample of all; for the words "demon" and "demons" are used in the New Testament sixty-five times, and the words "possessed with a demon" thirteen times, and in not one instance is there the slightest intimation that demoniac possession was a delusion.

In the 8th chapter of Matthew is an account of two men possessed with demons. Here St. Matthew says the men were demoniacs, that they talked with Jesus, that the demons declared their expectation of being tormented at some future time, that the demons asked and received permission to go into the swine, that the demons, after being cast out of the men, actually went into the swine and caused them to run into the sea. No criticism can get rid of this; it was not a disease; it was not insanity; it was not fancy. "For," says an author before quoted, "whatever wild and superstitious fancies *men* are liable to—though the *human* imagination may raise up ideal demons that have no real existence—brutes at least, we cannot doubt, are exempt from all such delusions."

Demons were not diseases, for the clearest distinction is drawn between them in such passages as this:—"They brought unto Him all sick people that were taken with divers *diseases and torments*, and those that were *possessed with demons*, and those who were *lunatics*, and those who had the *palsy*, and He healed them."

Now (2) *demons are departed spirits.* Says Mr. A. Campbell:—"The demons of Paganism, Judaism, and Christianity were spirits of dead men;" for—

First. All Pagan authors of any note, whose works have survived the wreck of ages, affirm this opinion.

Second. The Jewish historians Josephus and Philo also avow this conviction. Josephus says:—"Demons are spirits of dead wicked men who enter into living men." Philo says:—"The souls of dead men are called demons."

Third. The Christian Fathers declare the same thing. Justin Martyr says:—"Those who are seized and tormented by the souls of the dead, whom all call demons."

Lardner writes:—"The notion of demons, or the souls of the dead, having power over living men was *universally* prevalent among the heathen of those times, and believed by many Christians."

If this, then, was the common opinion of the Jews and Gentiles in Christ's time, then Jesus and His apostles used the word demon in the same sense—unless they wished to deceive.

And the Spiritualists claim (and we see no reason to doubt the justness of their claim) that *they* have intercourse with departed spirits, and that mediums are possessed by the spirits of dead men.

Our third position is, therefore, true on their own showing, that (3) *mediums are demoniacs.*

Spiritualists may indeed affirm that they are possessed by *good* spirits, and not by *evil* ones, and that, therefore, Spiritualism and Demonism are not precisely the same. But they will find it impossible to show that spirits which oppose Christianity and the commonest morality are good spirits; that spirits which recklessly destroy property, as in Dr. Phelps' house, are good spirits; that such as the Spiritualist Ambert describes are good spirits. Amherst says:—"I have seen mediums rolling on the floor, uttering grunts like swine, giving vent to the most hideous yells, and at times beating their bodies and tearing their hair like lunatics." And we have not the least doubt but that a majority of our readers have either seen or known of similar violent manifestations. It cannot be shown that spirits which cause insanity, and recommend murder and adultery, are good spirits, and it is plain that no good spirits would engage in this business when God has so expressly forbidden men to attempt intercourse with the spirits of the dead.

(4) *Demons and heathen gods are the same.*—Archbishop Whately says:—"The heathen authors allude to possession by a demon (or by a god, for they use the two words with little or no distinction) as a thing of no uncommon occurrence."

Dr. Ramsey, a missionary from the Presbyterian Church of this city, while in India, saw the priestesses of idol temples affected similarly with Spiritualist mediums, and claiming to be at such times possessed by a devil (demon).

Grote, the great historian of Greece, affirms that demons and gods were the same in Greece, and that the people defended their objectionable ceremonies on the ground that such evil beings could be appeased only in this way.

Dr. Dexter, an advocate of Spiritualism, writes:—"We find that a connection with spiritual sources of power and intelligence was claimed by the Gymnosophists of India, the Magi of Persia, the wise men of Egypt, the Prophets and Diviners of Greece and Rome, the Druidical Priests and Bards of ancient Gaul and Britain. The Delphic Pythia, which, as the dictates of the god Apollo, were for ages implicitly followed by kings, armies, and nations."

In conclusion, we shall show that the "teachings of the spirits," which St. Paul in his prophecy respecting the present age calls the "doctrines of demons," are in direct opposition to Christianity; and that, receiving Spiritualism for just what it proposes to be, no man can at the same time be a Spiritualist and a Christian—the whole practice being frequently and most positively forbidden in the Bible.

Let us compare some of the teachings of the Spiritualists, taken from their creed, in connection with some of the teachings of the Bible on the same points:—

SPIRITUALISTS' CREED.	TEACHINGS OF THE BIBLE
We believe it to be right and highly beneficial to hold intercourse with departed spirits, and to covenant with them to remain with us as our familiar friends and guardians.	"The soul that turneth after such as have familiar spirits, and after wizards, I will even set my face against that soul, and will cut him off from among his people."
We believe the Hebrew prophets were inspired by the spirits of the dead, just as mediums are inspired in these days.	"The prophecy came not in old time by the will of man; but holy men of God spake as they were moved by the Holy Ghost."
We believe that all the human race will finally be saved.	"Straight is the gate that leadeth unto life, and few there be that find it."
Jesus Christ is the Son of God as much as any other man, and no more. He was not begotten by the Holy Spirit.	"The Holy Ghost shall come upon thee, and the power of the Highest shall overshadow thee: therefore also that Holy One that shall be born of thee shall be called the Son of God."
The resurrection takes place at death.	"I will raise him up at the *last day*."
Christ's body was never raised from the tomb.	"Behold, etc. for a spirit hath not flesh and bones as ye see me have."
God will never raise the bodies of dead men from their graves.	"All that are in the graves shall hear his voice and come forth."
The Judgment is going on constantly. There is no special day for adjudication and rewards.	"He hath appointed a day in which he shall judge the world."
Christ shall never personally appear on earth again.	"This same Jesus shall come in like manner as ye have seen him go into heaven."
Spiritualism is foretold in the Scriptures as the second coming of Christ.	"There shall arise false Christs. If any shall say Lo! here is Christ, or there, believe it not."
The miracles of the Spiritualists are of the same character, and wrought by the same agencies, as those of Christ and his Apostles.	"And they shall shew great signs and wonders; after the working of Satan with all powers and signs and lying wonders."
We believe that with the aid of the spirits we shall wage a successful warfare against Christianity as it now exists; against the religious sects, and against the Bible. By our astounding miracles people will be constrained to believe.	"We wrestle not against flesh and blood, but against principalities and powers, against the rulers of the darkness of this world, against wicked spirits in the air."

That we may better understand the statements of Scripture, we will attend to the definition of the words used to denote the forbidden practice.

A WITCH is a woman who practises any art of taking counsel of the dead.

A WIZARD is a male witch or medium for intercourse of departed spirits.

A NECROMANCER is a revealer of secrets or of instructions from the dead. "*Necro*" is from the Greek, for "dead," and "*mancer*" is from the Greek for "revealer;" a "necromancer" is literally "one who reveals by the dead."

A FAMILIAR SPIRIT is a departed spirit, who is the companion of one possessed by it.

SORCERY, says Webster, is a divination by the assistance of evil spirits.

A few other texts, besides those heretofore quoted, may show Christians that they can have nothing to do with practising Spiritualism:—

Leviticus xix, 21. "Regard not them who have *familiar spirits*, neither seek after *wizards* to be defiled by them. I, the Lord your God, forbid it."

2 Chronicles xxxiii, 1. "Manasseh observed times, and used enchantments, and used *witchcraft*, and dealt with a *familiar spirit* and with *wizards*." (Therefore he was carried captive to Babylon.)

1 Chron. x, 13. Saul died—for asking counsel of one who had a familiar spirit; "therefore the Lord slew him, and turned the kingdom to David."

Nahum iii, 4. Nineveh was laid waste, and remains desolate to this day, because she was the "mistress of witchcraft."

Galatians v, 20. The works of the flesh are "adultery, fornication, uncleanness, lasciviousness, *witchcraft*." They that do such things "shall not inherit the kingdom of God."

A word to the wise from St. Paul:—"The spirit speaketh expressly that in the last times some shall depart from the faith, giving heed to seducing spirits and the doctrines of demons."

A word from St. John:—"They are the spirits of demons, working wonders, which go forth unto the Kings of the earth and of the whole world, to gather them to the battle of that great day of God Almighty. Behold, I come as a thief. Blessed is he who watcheth."

ANTI-SPIRITUALIST.

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AND FRANCHISES.

Notice is hereby given that by virtue of a decree of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, we will expose to sale at Public Auction,

AT THE PHILADELPHIA EXCHANGE,

In the City of Philadelphia, State of Pennsylvania on the

15TH DAY OF OCTOBER,

A. D. 1867, at 12 o'clock, noon, of that day, all and singular the RAILROADS AND RAILWAYS, LANDS, TRACKS, LINES, RAILS, CROSSTIES, CHAIRS, SPIKES, FROGS, SWITCHES, and other IRON, BRIDGES, WAYS and RIGHTS OF WAY, MATERIALS, HOUSES, BUILDINGS, SHOPS, PIERS, WHARVES, ERECTIONS, FENCES, WALLS, FIXTURES, DEPOTS, RIGHTS AND INTERESTS, and all and every other property and estate, real, personal, and mixed, of, belonging or appertaining to the RENO OIL CREEK AND TITUSVILLE RAILWAY COMPANY, and all the corporate rights, franchises, and privileges of, or belonging to the said Company, together with all and singular the Locomotives and other Engines, Tenders, Cars, Machinery, Tools, Materials, and Implements, as well as materials for constructing, repairing, replacing, using and operating said Railroad and Railway. All of which said property is situate in Venango County, in the State of Pennsylvania, and being the same property, rights, privileges, and franchises which said Company, by indenture of mortgage, dated the 2d day of May, A. D. 1866, and duly recorded in the office of the Recorder of Deeds of Venango County aforesaid, in Mortgage Book No. 2, page 545, etc., on the 4th day of June, A. D. 1866, granted and conveyed to the undersigned John S. Sauzade, in trust, to secure certain bonds therein mentioned.

And which the said Company by indenture of mortgage, dated April 3, 1866, and duly recorded in the office of said Recorder of Deeds of Venango County, aforesaid, in Mortgage Book No. 2, page 473, etc., on the 9th day of April, A. D. 1866, granted and conveyed to Morris K. Jessup, and the undersigned William J. Barr, in trust to secure certain debts therein mentioned. This sale will be made under, and in pursuance of a decree entered by the said Supreme Court of the State of Pennsylvania on the 3d day of July, A. D. 1867, in a cause pending in equity in said court, upon a bill filed by the said John S. Sauzade, Trustee, against the said Company, and the said Morris K. Jessup and William J. Barr, defendants, praying, inter alia, for a decree of sale of the said mortgaged premises. The terms and conditions of sale will be as follows:—

First. The mortgaged premises will be sold in one parcel, and will be struck off to the highest and best bidder for cash.

Second. Five per cent. of the purchase money shall be paid to the undersigned at the time of the sale by the purchaser, and he must also sign the terms and conditions of sale. Otherwise, the said premises will be immediately resold.

Third. The balance of the purchase money shall be paid to the undersigned, at the Banking House of Drexel & Co., No. 34 S. Third street, Philadelphia, within thirty days from and after the day of sale.

WILLIAM J. BARR, Trustee
JOHN S. SAUZADE, Trustee.

PHILADELPHIA, July 5, 1867.
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$100,000	United States 5 Per Cent. Loan, 1871	$114,000'00
120,000	United States 6 Per Cent. Loan, 1881	136,500'00
200,000	United States 7 3-10 Per Cent. Loan, Treasury Notes	211,500'00
125,000	City of Philadelphia 6 Per Cent. Loan (exempt)	125,562'50
84,000	State of Pennsylvania 6 Per Cent. Loan	84,760'00
66,000	State of Pennsylvania 5 Per Cent. Loan	44,620'00
50,000	State of New Jersey Six Per Cent. Loan	50,750'00
20,000	Pennsylvania Railroad, 1st Mortgage, Six Per Cent. Bonds	20,600'00
25,000	Pennsylvania Railroad, 2d Mortgage, Six Per Cent. Bonds	24,250'00
23,000	Western Pennsylvania Railroad Six Per Cent. Bonds (Pennsylvania Railroad guarantees)	20,750'00
20,000	State of Tennessee Five Per Cent. Loan	18,000'00
7,000	State of Tennessee Six Per Cent. Loan	40'00
15,000	300 Shares Stock of Germantown Gas Company (principal and interest guaranteed by the city of Philadelphia)	15,000'00
7,150	143 Shares Stock of Pennsylvania Railroad Company	8,238'25
5,000	100 Shares Stock of North Pennsylvania Railroad Company	3,950'00
*20,000	80 Shares Stock of Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Company	20,000'00
195,900	Loans on Bonds and Mortgage, 1st Liens on City Property	195,900'00
$1,045,000 par.	Market value. Cost, $1,030,552'05.	$1,070,320'75
	Real Estate	36,000'00
	Bills receivable for Insurances made	27,637'20
	Balance due at agencies—Premiums on Marine Policies, Accrued Interest, and other debts due to the Company	38,923'90
	Scrip and Stock of sundry Insurance and other Companies, $6178. Estimated value	2,930'00
	Cash in Bank	$811,102'26
	Cash in Drawer	447'14
		41,540'00
		$1,407,321'85

*This being a new enterprise, the Par is assumed as the market value.

Thomas C. Hand,	Samuel E. Stokes,
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Capital	$400,000'00
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UNSETTLED CLAIMS, $27,481'18	INCOME FOR 1866, $325,000.

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This Company, while giving the insured the security of a paid-up Capital, will divide the entire profits of the Life business among its policy holders.

Money received at interest, and paid on demand.

Authorized by charter to execute Trusts, and to act as Executor or Administrator, Assignee or Guardian, and in other fiduciary capacities, under appointment of any Court of this Commonwealth, or any person or persons, or bodies politic or corporate.

DIRECTORS.

SAMUEL R. SHIPLEY,	HENRY HAINES,
JOSHUA H. MORRIS,	T. WISTAR BROWN,
RICHARD WOOD,	W. C. LONGSTRETH,
RICHARD CADBURY,	WILLIAM HACKER,
CHARLES F. COFFIN,	
SAMUEL R. SHIPLEY, President.	ROWLAND PARRY, Actuary.

WM. C. LONGSTRETH, Vice President.
THOMAS WISTAR, M. D., Medical Examiner. J. B. TOWNSEND, Legal Adviser. 7 27‡

FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.—THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—Incorporated 1825—Charter Perpetual—No. 510 WALNUT Street, opposite Independence Square.

This Company, favorably known to the community for over forty years, continues to insure against loss or damage by fire on Public or Private Buildings, either permanently or for a limited time. Also, on Furniture, Stocks of Goods, and Merchandise generally, on liberal terms.

Their Capital, together with a large Surplus Fund, is invested in the most careful manner, which enables them to offer to the insured an undoubted security in the case of loss.

DIRECTORS.

Daniel Smith, Jr.,	John Devereux,
Alexander Benson,	Thomas Smith,
Isaac Hazlehurst,	Henry Lewis,
Thomas Robbins,	J. Gillingham Fell,
Daniel Haddock, Jr.	

DANIEL SMITH, Jr., President.
WILLIAM G. CROWELL, Secretary. 3 8‡

PHŒNIX INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.

INCORPORATED 1804—CHARTER PERPETUAL.

No. 224 WALNUT Street, opposite the Exchange.

In addition to MARINE and INLAND INSURANCE, this Company insures from loss or damage by FIRE for liberal terms on buildings, merchandise, furniture, etc., for limited periods, and permanently on buildings, by deposit of premium.

The Company has been in active operation for more than SIXTY YEARS, during which all losses have been promptly adjusted and paid.

DIRECTORS.

John L. Hodge,	Lawrence Lewis, Jr.
M. B. Mahony,	David Lewis,
John T. Lewis,	Benjamin Etting,
William S. Grant,	Thomas H. Powers,
Robert W. Leaming,	A. R. McHenry,
D. Clark Wharton,	Edmund Castillon,
Samuel Wilcox,	Louis C. Norris.

JOHN WUCHERER, President.
SAMUEL WILCOX, Secretary

SHIPPING

THE STEAMSHIP "CITY OF WASHINGTON," of the Inman Line, will sail from Pier 45, North River, at Noon, on

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 14,

For Liverpool, calling at Queenstown.

Rates of Passage—First Cabin, $110; Steerage, $30—Currency.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
8 8 5t No. 411 CHESNUT Street, Phila.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL—CALLING at Queenstown.—The Inman Line, sailing semi-weekly, carrying the United States Mails.

RETURN TICKETS TO PARIS AND BACK, FIRST CLASS, $200 GOLD.

CITY OF WASHINGTON.....Wednesday, August 14
CITY OF LONDON.....Saturday, August 17
CITY OF DUBLIN.....Wednesday, August 21
CITY OF PARIS.....Saturday, August 24
CITY OF NEW YORK.....Wednesday, August 28

And each succeeding Saturday and Wednesday, at noon, from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE

By the mail steamer sailing every Saturday.

Payable in Gold.	Payable in Currency
First Cabin.....$110	Steerage.....$40
To London.....115	To London.....43
To Paris.....125	To Paris.....46

Passage by the Wednesday Steamers:—First Cabin $110; Steerage, $30. Payable in U. S. Currency.

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, etc., at moderate rates.

Steerage passage from Liverpool or Queenstown $30 currency. Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends.

For further information apply at the Company's office.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 BROADWAY, N. Y.
8 7‡ or No. 411 CHESNUT St., Philadelphia.

PASSAGE TO AND FROM GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND BY STEAMSHIP AND SAILING PACKET, AT REDUCED RATES.

DRAFTS AVAILABLE THROUGHOUT ENGLAND IRELAND, SCOTLAND, AND WALES.

For particulars apply to

TAPSCOTTS, BROTHERS & CO.,
No. 36 SOUTH Street, and No. 23 BROADWAY.
11 Or to THOS. T. SEARLE, No. 217 WALNUT

PHILADELPHIA RICHMOND AND NORFOLK STEAMSHIP LINE.

THROUGH AIR LINE TO THE SOUTH AND WEST.

THROUGH RECEIPTS TO NEWBERN.

Also, all points in North and South Carolina, via Seaboard and Roanoke Railroad, and to Lynchburg Va., Tennessee, and the West, via Norfolk, Petersburg, South-Side Railroad, and Richmond and Danville Railroad.

The regularity, safety, and cheapness of this route commend it to the public as the most desirable medium for carrying every description of freight.

No charge for commission, drayage, or any expense of transfer.

Steamships insure at lowest rates, and leave regularly from first wharf above Market street.

Freight received daily.

WM. P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 14 North and South Wharves.

W. P. PORTER, Agent at Richmond and City Point.

T. P. CROWELL & CO., Agents at Norfolk. 6 1

THE PHILADELPHIA AND SOUTHERN MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S REGULAR SEMI-MONTHLY LINE, FOR NEW ORLEANS, LA.

JUNIATA, 1215 tons, Captain P. F. Hoxie,
TIOGA, 1075 tons, Captain J. F. Morse.

STAR OF THE UNION, (1070 tons,) Captain T. H. Cooksey.

The STAR OF THE UNION will leave for New Orleans on SATURDAY, August 24th, from Pier No. 18 (second wharf below Spruce street).

The TIOGA will leave New Orleans for this port August 17.

Through bills of lading signed for freight to Mobile, Galveston, Natchez, Vicksburg, Memphis, Nashville, Cairo, St. Louis, Louisville, and Cincinnati.

WILLIAM L. JAMES, General Agent,
4 11 No. 314 S. Delaware avenue.
Agents at New Orleans, Creevy, Nickerson & Co.

THE PHILADELPHIA AND SOUTHERN MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S REGULAR LINE FOR SAVANNAH, GA.

TONAWANDA, 850 tons, Captain Wm. Jennings.
WYOMING, 850 tons, Captain Jacob Teal.

The steamship TONAWANDA will leave for the above port on Saturday, August 17, at 8 o'clock A. M., from second wharf below Spruce street.

Through passage tickets sold and freight taken for all points in connection with the Georgia Central Railroad. WILLIAM L. JAMES, General Agent,
No. 314 S. Delaware avenue.
Agents at Savannah, Hunter & Gammell. [4 12

THE PHILADELPHIA AND SOUTHERN M

ROBBERY AT BORDENTOWN.

[EVENING TELEGRAPH SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE.]

BORDENTOWN, N. J., August 13.

The quiet city of Bordentown, N. J., was thrown into a state of excitement yesterday afternoon by the discovery of a most diabolical attempt at robbery. From what we could learn from those congregated around the cell in which the participants in the act were incarcerated, we note these particulars, which, though they may be somewhat colored by the excitement of the moment, are substantially correct.

It appears that two men—father and son—entered the house of a Mrs. Cassidy and offered for sale a portion of bogus jewelry, with which they were abundantly supplied. While Mrs. Cassidy was preparing to settle for the articles she had selected, the villains seized her and gagged her, forcing a spool of cotton in her throat, which not only effectually prevented any outcry, but caused her considerable pain. They then secured the money in her possession, and left the house. The husband of Mrs. Cassidy was absent at the time, but providentially soon had occasion to call at his home, where he was surprised to see his wife suffering great agony, and secured beyond the possibility of releasing herself. He at once rendered her assistance, and then started in pursuit of the scoundrels. He summoned the aid of the authorities, and in a short time realized the satisfaction of witnessing the arrest of the party, who were at the time engaged in dividing the spoils. No doubt is expressed as to their identity; and as New Jersey laws are executed to the letter, the result of the afternoon's work will confirm the truth that "the way of the transgressor is hard."

JAPANESE IN A POLICE COURT.

Their Troubles Settled—A New Story—Foo-choo-matz Discharged.

At the police headquarters yesterday, charges were made against some of the Japanese troupe, jugglers, and acrobats for embezzling the sum of $3500 in gold. Three of the troupe were brought before Inspector Leonard. Among them was little "All Right," who seemed to comprehend fully the situation of affairs, wept bitterly, and would not be comforted, notwithstanding the efforts of Mr. Leonard, through the interpreter, Sumprell, to explain that no harm would be done to any of his friends.

The whole affair was somewhat confused; but in order to bring the case up for investigation, a warrant was issued and Foo-choo-matz was placed in confinement to appear on examination at the Tombs Police Court this morning on the charge of larceny.

This morning Foo-choo-matz was brought into court, looking very much dejected, having passed a sleepless night, and maintaining that he was the object of a swindle. He was accompanied by his nephew, the great favorite of the people, Ring-kee-chee, or little "All Right." Among the witnesses on the part of Foo-chee-matz were Zoo-shee-kee, Ohee-shau-kee, La-askee, Ohee-zah-shau, Ai-noo-schee, Foo-choo-chee, I-ask-chee, and Zaug-kee-chee, with Mr. Smith. Mr. W. C. Traphagen appeared as counsel for Foo-chee matz.

The real facts of the case show that the Japanese were misrepresented. Mr. Smith stated to Judge Hogan that while in Japan last year, he (Smith) made a contract with the Japanese Government to take Foo-choo-matz, and several other Japanese performers on a tour through the States, leaving Japan October 16, and to return one year from that time—October 16, 1867. Smith also said he had adopted Ring-kee-chee, or "All Right," an intelligent little fellow, nine years of age, by permission of the Japanese Government. He arrived at San Francisco, a short time after the contract, performed there awhile with "All Right" and the prisoner. Foo-choo-matz, who was his chosen leader and most skilful performer, then came to New York, thence through the Northern States, and finally to Buffalo, which he left on Friday last, and came to Jersey City on Saturday evening. He sold out his interest in Foo-choo-matz and All Right, his best performers, until August 26, to Mr. Maguire, for the sum of fifteen thousand dollars, but limited the time of their engagement, as he had stipulated with the Japanese Government to return them by October 16, and he wished to stop their performing, and put them under the tuition of a good English teacher for a month, as they were learning our language rapidly, particularly little "All Right," who already can understand almost everything said to him.

Maguire, it is said, obtained the signature of Foo-choo-matz for an engagement until February next, instead of August 20th, for $3500. When the information came to Foo-choo-matz, he said he had only made arrangements until August 20th, and wished to return to Japan with Mr. Smith. Maguire then made the complaint of embezzlement against the Japanese for the recovery of the sum paid.

With this explanation, as no evidence was produced to conflict with it, Judge Hogan discharged the prisoner. This announcement was received with much satisfaction by Foo-choo-matz; and little "All Right" was very enthusiastic at the result, and wished to communicate it as soon as possible to Mrs. Smith.

The Japanese company appear intelligent, and Mr. Smith says that in passing through this country they have observed everything connected with our social life, and are rapidly adopting our customs. They take a great interest in our civil government, and are anxious to become acquainted with our system of government. They can all write in their own language, and freely give their autographs to any person desiring them.

Little "All Right" is no less remarkable for his activity of mind and general intelligence than for his acrobatic performances, and his guardian will endeavor to obtain the permission of the Sovereign of Japan to have the little fellow educated in this country.—*N. Y. Evening Post, 12th.*

Sensation Among the Chicago Grain Operators.

From the Chicago Post, Saturday.

Had a bombshell fallen in among the operators on 'Change this forenoon, no greater consternation could have been created than ensued from the arrest of eight prominent members, including one of the Vice-Presidents, upon the charge of gambling. Business was suspended, and buying and selling altogether ceased. It was at once understood that the species of legitimatized gambling known as "selling short" had at last met its deserts and come to grief. To the uninitiated it will be interesting to know what is meant by the term "selling short." It is the practice among a certain class of operators in grain to effect a sale of wheat, or corn, or so forth, for future delivery, when in reality the seller does not own a bushel of grain.

One D. A. Goodrich has been victimized by this "selling short" business to an aggravating extent, and forthwith set about maturing a plan of vengeance. By consulting the statutes of Illinois, it became evident that the selling of that which is not owned is included among the various phases of gambling. By a careful reading of the Warehouse bill, passed last winter, it was found that "short selling" was one of the practices particularly forbidden. Accordingly Goodrich made complaint and procured warrants for the arrest of eight operators, viz.:—B. P. Hutchinson, D. C. Scranton, J. J. Richards, Charles Pope, William Shiek, A. Iechold, Howard Priestly, and George J. Brine. These were arrested this forenoon at 11 o'clock, in the Chamber of Commerce, by the Sheriff of Cook county.

They were taken before a Justice of the Peace, where they waived an examination, and gave bail in the sum of $3000 each for their appearance before the Recorder in September.

After an absence from 'Change of about an hour, the members returned. The excitement meanwhile had subsided, it having been generally concluded that the law would fail to reach the case in point—a view in which the liberated gamblers evidently joined, for they improved the lost time by buying and selling short as vigorously as possible.

It is rumored that warrants for nearly a hundred other members of the Board of Trade have been or are in process of procuring. At the hour of going to press, however, no further arrests had been made.

FOURTH EDITION

LATEST FROM EUROPE.

Five o'clock Report of Markets.

By the Atlantic Cable.

LONDON, August 13—5 P. M.—Consols, 94¾; U. S. 5 2s, 74½; Erie, 48½; Illinois Central, 77¾; Atlantic and Great Western firm at 22¾.

FRANKFORT, August 13.—The market for U. S. 5-20s is flat.

LIVERPOOL, August 13—5 P. M.—Cotton firmer, and prices advanced; uplands, 10¾d.; Orleans, 11d.; sales to-day 12,000 bales.

The Manchester markets for goods and yarns is firmer, and more is doing.

Wheat, 13s. 8d. Corn, 38s. 9d.

Cheese advanced to 52s. 9d.; Beef advanced to 136s. 6d.; Lard declined to 49s. 9d.; Tallow declined to 44s. 6d.; Linseed Oil declined to £39 10s. Other articles unchanged.

ANTWERP, August 13.—Petroleum firmer, at 43s.

Arrival of Steamers.

LONDONDERRY, August 13.—The steamer Moravian, from Quebec July 31, has arrived here.

QUEENSTOWN, August 13.—The steamship City of Boston, from New York, August 3, toudhed here to-day, and proceeded for Liverpool.

FROM WASHINGTON THIS P. M.

[SPECIAL DESPATCHES TO EVENING TELEGRAPH.]

WASHINGTON, August 13.

General Grant in His New Position.

General Grant was at the War Deppartment yesterday, clo ected with Secretary Stanton up to 3 P. M., and this morning he formally entered upon the discharge of his duties as Secretary of War *ad interim*. Mr. Stanton was at the War Department to-day for some hours, engaged in turning over the books and papers to General Grant. The Headquarters of the Army will remain, as heretofore, in the building at the corner of Seventeenth and H streets, where the staff officers of General Grant will discharge their duties.

General Grant will have his office in the War Department building, and will discharge his duties as General in-Chief through Major Leet, Assistant Adjutant-General, while his duties at the War Department will be discharged through Adjutant-General Townsend. No change will be made in the officers of the War Department. General Grant attended the Cabinet meeting today in his new capacity of Secretary of War.

Postal Affairs.

Postmaster-General Randall has directed the Postmaster at San Francisco to make up and forward the mails from San Francisco to Sitka, Russian America, at the rate of fifty dollars per round trip, the service not to exceed once a month. This order will remain in effect until the meeting of Congress, when a regular postal route will be established between the above named places.

The Reported Robbery of the United States Treasury.

NEW YORK, August 13.—The reported robbery of the United States Treasury emanates from a new paper, issued to-day by Edward E. Dunbar, who was for a long time intimate and confidential in the Treasury Printing Department, and who was President of the International Bank Note Company.

The paper contains a long article on the subject, embracing these points:—Criminal and reckless mismanagement; enormous deficiencies; frauds; duplicate issues; hundreds of millions involved; redemption of duplicate coupons, notes, and currency; wanton expenditure, general confusion of accounts; the Government ignorant of the amount of Government paper obligations afloat, etc. etc.

The Kentucky Legislature.

LOUISVILLE, August 13.—The next Legislature of Kentucky will stand as follows:—Senate—Democrats, 25; Radicals, 9; Third party, 2. In the House there will be 85 Democrats; Radicals, 11; Third party, 4.

Arrest of a Judge.

NEW YORK, August 13.—The *Post's* special despatch says Judge H. W. Thomas, of the Alexandria Circuit, has been arrested on a charge of violating the Civil Rights bill, in refusing to permit negro evidence in his Court.

Philada. Stock Exchange Sales, Aug. 13

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street

BETWEEN BOARDS.

100 sh 12th & 15th..... 29
50 do..... 29
17 sh Penna R..... 53½
50 sh Morris Cl..... 51½
100 sh Pres Coal.....85. 12½

SECOND BOARD.

$2000 C & Am m6s,'89... 89
$4000 Lehigh 6s '84..... 88½
7 sh Cam & Am.....127¾
20 sh Penna R..... 53½
47 sh Leh V R..s5wn.. 58

FINANCIAL.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE PURCHASED THE

NEW SIX PER CENT.

REGISTERED LOAN

OF THE

LEHIGH COAL AND NAVIGATION COMPANY,

DUE IN 1897.

INTEREST PAYABLE QUARTERLY, FREE OF UNITED STATES AND STATE TAXES,

AND OFFER IT FOR SALE AT THE LOW PRICE OF

NINETY-TWO,

AND

ACCRUED INTEREST FROM AUGUST 1,

This LOAN is secured by a first mortgage on the Company's Railroad, constructed and to be constructed, extending from the southern boundary of the borough of Mauch Chunk to the Delaware river at Easton, including their bridge across the said river now in process of construction, together with all the Company's rights, libertiess, and franchises appertaining to the said Railroad and Bridge.

Copies of the morigage may be had on application at the office of the Company, or to either of the undersigned,

DREXEL & CO.
E. W. CLARK & CO.
JAY COOKE & CO. [6 11tf
W. H. NEWBOLD, SON & AERTSEN

BANKING HOUSE

OF

JAY COOKE & CO.

112 and 114 So. THIRD ST. PHILAD'A.

Dealers in all Government Securities.

OLD 5-20s WANTED

IN EXCHANGE FOR NEW.

A LIBERAL DIFFERENCE ALLOWED.

Compound Interest Notes Wanted.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

Collections made. Stocks bought and sold on Commission.

Special business accommodations reserved for ladies. [6 24 3m

7 3-10s,

ALL SERIES,

CONVERTED INTO

Five-Twenties of 1865,

JANUARY AND JULY,

WITHOUT CHARGE

BONDS DELIVERED IMMEDIATELY.

DE HAVEN & BROTHER

10 2rp NO. 40 S. THIRD STREET.

U. S. SECURITIES

A SPECIALTY.

SMITH, RANDOLPH & CO.,

BANKERS AND BROKERS,

NO. 16 S. THIRD ST., PHILADELPHIA. | NO. 2 NASSAU ST., NEW YORK

ORDERS FOR STOCKS AND GOLD EXECUTED IN PHILADELPHIA AND NEW YORK 11¾

NORTH MISSOURI RAILROAD

FIRST MORTGAGE

SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS.

Having purchased $600,000 of the FIRST MORTGAGE COUPON BONDS OF THE NORTH MISSOURI RAILROAD COMPANY, BEARING SEVEN PER CENT INTEREST, having 30 years to run, we are now prepared to sell the same at the low rate of

85,

And the accrued interest from this date, thus paying the investor over 8 per cent. interest, which is payable semi-annually.

This Loan is secured by a First Mortgage upon the Company's Railroad, 171 miles already constructed and in running order, and 52 miles additional to be completed by the first of October next, extending from the city of St. Louis into Northern and Central Missouri.

Full particulars will be given on application to either of the undersigned.

E. W. CLARK & CO.
JAY COOKE & CO.
DREXEL & CO.

P. S.—Parties holding other securities, and wishing to change them for this Loan, can do so at the market rates. 7 15 1m

HOLDERS OF

AUGUST SEVEN-THIRTIES

Should bear in mind that after the 15th of this month they will be worth only par.

They may be converted into FIVE-TWENTIES without delay by applying to

WM. PAINTER & CO.,
Dealers in Government Securities,
8 2 NO. 36 SOUTH THIRD STREET,

FINANCIAL.

NATIONAL

BANK OF THE REPUBLIC,

809 and 811 CHESNUT STREET,

PHILADELPHIA.

CAPITAL.....$1,000,000

DIRECTORS.

Joseph T. Bailey, Nathan Hilles, Benj. Rowland, Jr., Samuel A. Bispham, Edward B. Orne, William Ervien, Osgood Welsh, Frederick A. Hoyt, Wm. H. Rhawn.

WM. H. RHAWN, President,
Late Cashier of the Central National Bank.

JOS. P. MUMFORD Cashier,
8 1] *Late of the Philadelphia National Bank*

THE INTEREST IN GOLD

ON THE

FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS

OF THE

UNION PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY, EASTERN DIVISION,

DUE AUGUST 1, 1867,

Will be paid, on presentation of the Coupons therefor, at the BANKING HOUSE OF

DABNEY, MORGAN & CO.,

NO. 53 EXCHANGE PLACE, NEW YORK

On and after that date.

(Signed) WM. J. PALMER,
7 23 tuths10t Treasurer.

GET THE BEST.—THE HOLY BIBLE—HARDING'S Editions—Family, Pulpit and Pocket Bibles, in beautiful styles of Turkey Morocco and antique bindings. A new edition, arranged for photographic portraits of families.

WM. W. HARDING, Publisher,
No. 336 CHESNUT Street, below Fourth.

FINANCIAL.

NEW STATE LOAN.

THE NEW SIX PER CENT

STATE LOAN,

Free from all State, County, and Municipal Taxation,

Will be furnished in sums to suit, on application to either of the undersigned:

JAY COOKE & CO.,
DREXEL & CO.,
7 8 2mosp] E. W. CLARK & CO.

WE OFFER FOR SALE

UNION PASSENGER RAILWAY BONDS,

AT

NINETY-ONE

And Accrued Interest from July 1.

These BONDS are a FIRST-CLASS INVESTMENT, being secured by a FIRST MORTGAGE on the Road and Franchises of the Company, and bear Interest at the rate of

SIX PER CENT.

Free from all Taxes, City, State and United States

For further information call at

C. T. YERKES, JR., & CO.,
8 8 1m No. 20 S. THIRD Street.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALNUT STREET THEATRE, N. E. corner of NINTH and WALNUT Streets. Begins at 8 o'clock.

THIS AND EVERY EVENING,

Shakespeare's Fairy Spectacle, in five acts, of

A MIDSUMMER NIGHT'S DREAM,

with its unrivalled Scenery, Panorama, Costumes, Accoutrements, triple

TRANSFORMATION SCENE,

etc., the whole constituting a

UNIFORMITY OF EXCELLENCE

never equalled in the production of this Play.

Chairs secured three days in advance. 8 13

HO! FOR SMITH'S ISLAND! FRESH AIR—BEAUTIFUL SCENERY—HEALTHFUL EXERCISE—THE BATH—ENTERTAINMENT OF THE BEST KIND.

MRS. MARY LAKEMEYER

respectfully informs her friends and the public generally, that she will open the beautiful Island Pleasure Ground known as

SMITH'S ISLAND,

on SUNDAY next, May 5. She invites all to come and enjoy with her the delights of this favorite summer resort. 4 30 tf

SUMMER RESORTS.

ATLANTIC CITY.

THE SURF HOUSE is nearer the ocean than any other first-class Hotel at this place.

The terms are only $20 per week; half price for Children and Servants. WM. T. CALEB,
5 8 tf Proprietor

Ample accommodations for six hundred people.

MERCHANTS' HOTEL,

CAPE ISLAND, N. J.

This beautiful and commodious Hotel is now open for the reception of guests.

It is on the main avenue to the Beach, and less than one square from the ocean.

WILLIAM MASON,
7 8 PROPRIETOR.

FOR SALE.

GERMANTOWN.—SEVERAL DESIRable suburban Cottages for sale. Immediat possession. W. H. STOKES,
Insurance Office,
8 8 1m* Germantown

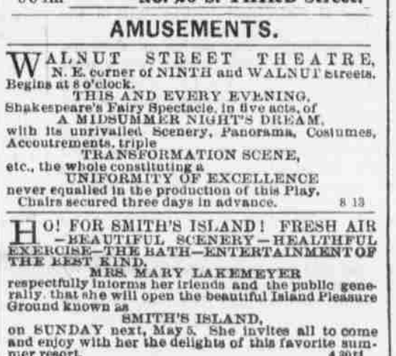
BOARDING.

SUMMER BOARDING.—VACANCIES FOR A few Boarders at MRS. HARVEY'S, Eagle Station, Pennsylvania Railroad. Refer to LEE & WALKER, No. 722 CHESNUT Street. 8 10 3t

SPEER'S PORT GRAPE WINE

Excellent for Females and Weakly Persons.

Used by Hundreds of Congregations for Church or Communion Purposes.



VINEYARDS—Los Angelos, California, and Passaic, New Jersey.

SPEER'S PORT GRAPE WINE, Four Years Old.—This justly celebrated native Wine is made from the juice of the Oporto Grape raised in this country. Its invaluable TONIC and Strengthening Properties are unsurpassed by any other native Wine. Being the pure juice of the grape, produced under Mr. Speer's own personal supervision, its purity and genuineness are guaranteed. The youngest child may partake of its generous qualities, and the weakest invalid may use it to advantage. It is particularly beneficial to the aged and debilitated, and suited to the various ailments that afflict the weaker sex. It is in every respect A WINE TO BE RELIED ON.

Samples to be had free at the store of JOHNSON, HOLLOWAY & CO., No. 23 North SIXTH Street; DYOTT & CO., No. 232 North SECOND Street.

Invalids Use Speer's Port Grape Wine; Females Use Speer's Port Grape Wine; Weakly Persons Find a Benefit by its Use; Speer's Wines in Hospitals are Preferred to other Wines.

Principal Office, A. SPEER,
No. 243 BROADWAY, opposite City Hall Park, N.Y.
Sold by Druggists. 7 23 tuthsalimsp

DRY GOODS.

MARKET AND NINTH.

COOPER & CONARD.

LADIES' BATHING ROBES,

Of good quality, at the low price of $5 00.

CLOAK ROOM.

Water-proof Cloaks for tourists.
Linen Sacques, Shawls, etc., for tourists.
$3 00 Shetland Shawls, another good lot.

BOYS' CLOTHING ROOM.

Summer Jackets reduced from $3 50 to $2 00.
Linen Garibaldis, a good assortment.
Boys' Clothing generally reduced in price.

WHITE PIQUE.

Extra Qualities White Corded, at $1 00 and $1 12½.
Good Show White Pique, at 75 cents.
Fine Stock White Goods, Bdkts., Hosiery, etc.

BLACK SILKS.

A complete stock, from $1 40 to $6 00 per yard.
Black Alpacas, from 40 to 65 cents.
Black Glossy Mohair Alpacas, 75 cents to $1 50.
Black Wool Delaines, extra cheap.

MUSLINS

Of every width and quality, low down prices.
Shirtings and Sheetings, wholesale prices by the piece.

DOMESTIC GOODS.

Tickings from 25 cents up to finest made.
Flannels, Good White Domet, 31 cents.
Flannels, Grey twilled extra, for 37½ cents.
Flannels, the right kinds for suits, etc.
Brown Huck and other Towellings. [1 2 stuth4p

229 FARIES & WARNER, 229

NORTH NINTH STREET,

ABOVE RACE.

Bleached Muslins, 10, 12½, 13, 14, 15, 16, 18, 20, 22c.
All the best makes of Bleached Muslins.
New York Mills, Williamsville, Wamsutta, etc.
Pillow Case Muslins, all widths.
2¼ yards wide Sheeting 50c.
Unbleached Muslins, 12½, 14, 16, 18, 20, 22c., etc.
All widths Unbleached Sheeting.
All-wool Flannels, 31, 37½, 40, 45, 50c., etc.
Yard-wide all-wool Flannel, 50c.
Domet Flannel, 25, 31, 40, 45, and 50c.
Cotton and Wool Shaker Flannel, 25c.
Shirting and Bathing Flannels.
Grey Twilled, for bathing robes, 31c.
Black Alpacas, 37½, 40, 45, 50, 56, 60, 65, 70, 75c., etc.
Black and white Balmorals, $1.
Table Linens, Napkins, Towels, Doylies, etc.
Three bales of Russia Crash, 12½, 14, 16c.
Imported Lawns, 25c.
White Piques, 50c.
Wide Shirred Muslins, 60, 85c., $1, and $1 15.
Nainsooks, Victoria Lawns, Plaid Nainsooks, etc.
Soft finish Jaconets, Cambrics, Swiss Mulls, etc.
Shirting Linens, 45, 50, 56, 60, 65, 70, 75, 80c., etc.
300 dozen Linen Shirt Fronts, our own make.
Linen Bosoms, 25, 30, 37½, 45, 50, 56, 62½c.
Linen Handkerchiefs, 12½, 15, 18, 20, 22, 25c.
Whalebone Corsets, $1 25; Hoop Skirts, $1 25.
Gents' French Suspenders, 50c.
Ladies' and Misses' Hosiery, large assortment.
Linen Pant Stuffs at reduced prices, etc. etc.

FARIES & WARNER,

NO. 229 N. NINTH STREET,

2 29] ABOVE RACE.

No. 1101 CHESNUT Street.

TO THE LADIES.

LINEN CAMBRICS,

PRINTED FOR DRESSES

WHITE FOR BODIES.

These goods are essential for SUMMER WEAR, and we are now selling the balance of our Importation at a

GREAT SACRIFICE.

E. M. NEEDLES & CO.,

N.W. Corner Eleventh and Chesnut.

GIRARD ROW. GIRARD ROW.

No. 1101 CHESNUT Street.

COOPER'S,

S. E. Cor. NINTH and ARCH Streets.

A GENERAL REDUCTION IN PRICES.

Linens for Ladies', Gents', and Boys' Wear, Linen Drills, White and Colored Bosom Linens, and Shirting Linens.

Muslins, Bleached and Unbleached, 10c. per yard and up.

White Goods in every variety and price.

Quilts in every variety.

Calicoes, 10, 12½, 15, and 18c.; best qualities.

We now have a complete stock of Ladies' and Gents' Hosiery at competition prices.

Our stock of Shirt Fronts better than ever; every style and pattern, and every price; guaranteed all Linen, and warranted to give satisfaction.

Cheap lot Table Linens, 6-4, 45c.; bargains. Bleached, 8-4, 65c. per yard.

Madame Foy's Corset and Skirt Supporters; every lady should have one.

Lawns closing out at 20c. per yard.

COOPER'S,

6 15 stuth4p NINTH and ARCH Streets.

CHEAP DRY GOODS, CARPETS, MATTINGS, OIL CLOTHS, AND WINDOW SHADES.—Great Bargains from Auction.—V. E. ARCHAMBAULT, N. E. corner of ELEVENTH and MARKET streets, will open this morning 1000 yards extra quality double imperial White Canton Matting, slightly stained, will be sold at 37½, worth 75c.; Red Check Matting, 25, 37, and 50c.; Ingrain Carpets, all wool, at 62, 75, 87c. $1, $1 25, $1 37, and $1 50; Ingrain Carpets, wool filling 40, 45, 50, and 62c.; Three-ply Carpets, $1 00; English Tapestry Brussels Carpets, $1 62 and $1 75; Hemp Carpets, $1 to 62c.; Oil Cloths, 50c.; Entry and Stair Carpets, 50 to 87c.; Window Shades, $1 to $3; Plain Shading 37 and 50c.; Table Linens, 62c. to $1 50; Towels, 12 to 25c Flannel for Bathing Robes, 31c. Muslins, 10 to 25c.; Calicoes, 10 to 18c.; Lawns, 25c. Wholesale and Retail store, N. E. corner ELEVENTH and MARKET Streets. 2 19rm

KEEP THEM AT HAND!

NEEDLES' COMPOUND CAMPHOR TROCHES,

Positive Preventive of

CHOLERA,

Diarrhœa, Dysentery, and Cholera Morbus,

Sole Factor, C. H. Needles, Druggist,

12th & Race Sts., Phila.

50 Cts. per Box, mailed on receipt of price.

PATENTED 11th MONTH, 1866.

7 12 2mSp

GEORGE PLOWMAN,

CARPENTER AND BUILDER.

REMOVED

To No. 134 DOCK Stree

1¾ PHILADELPHIA

AUCTION SALES.

M'CLELLAND & CO

(Successors to Philip Ford & Co.),

AUCTIONEERS, No. 506 MARKET Street.

LARGE SALE OF 1800 CASES BOOTS, SHOES BROGANS, ETC.

On Thursday Morning,

August 15, commencing at 10 o'clock, we will sell by catalogue, for cash, about 1800 cases Men's, Boys', and Youths' Boots, Shoes, Brogans, Balmorals, etc. Also, a general assortment of Women's, Misses', and Children's wear, from city and Eastern manufacturers, to which the particular attention of the trade is called. [8 10 4t

JOHN B. MYERS & CO., AUCTIONEERS

Nos. 232 and 234 MARKET Street,

AT PRIVATE SALE,

25 cases fine palm fans, round handles. 7¾

LARGE POSITIVE SALE OF BRITISH, FRENCH, GERMAN, AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS.

We will hold a large sale of foreign and domestic dry goods, by catalogue, on four months' credit,

On Thursday Morning,

August 15, at 10 o'clock, embracing about 1000 packages and lots of staple and fancy articles.

N. B.—Catalogues ready and goods arranged for examination early on the morning of sale. [8 9 4t

LARGE POSITIVE SALE OF CARPETINGS, ETC.

On Friday Morning,

August 16, at 11 o'clock, will be sold, by catalogue, on four months' credit, about 200 pieces of superfine and fine ingrain, royal damask, Venetian, list, Dutch hemp, cottage, and rag carpetings, which may be examined early on the morning of sale. [8 10 5t

14 BALES WOOLLEN YARNS.

14 bales superior quality woollen yarn, at 11 o'clock.

J. M. GUMMEY & SONS, AUCTIONEERS,

No. 508 WALNUT Street

Hold Regular Sales of

REAL ESTATE, STOCKS, AND SECURITIES AT THE PHILADELPHIA EXCHANGE,

Handbills of each property issued separately.

1000 catalogues published and circulated, containing full descriptions of property to be sold, as also, a partial list of property contained in our Real Estate Register, and offered at private sale.

Sales advertised daily in all the daily newspapers

SALE ON MONDAY, AUGUST 26,

Will include

THE ELEGANT BROWN STONE RESIDENCE, Stable and Coach-house and Lot, 22 feet front by 240 feet deep to a 40 feet wide street, No. 1516 Spruce street; was erected and finished throughout in a superior manner, with extra conveniences, and is in perfect order.

Orphans' Court Sale—Estate of Alexander Galloway, deceased—STONE MESSUAGE and LOT, Allen's lane, Germantown.

GERMANTOWN—Three Modern Dwellings, with every city convenience, Nos. 4, 6, and 8 Herman street.

Three Building LOTS, Nos. 12, 14, and 16 Herman street.

Frame Carpenter Shop, two stories, and Lot of Ground, in rear of No. 10 Herman street. [8 10 17t24

SAMUEL C. FORD & SONS, AUCTIONEERS,

No. 127 S. FOURTH Street,

Real Estate, Stocks Loans, &c., at Private Sale. [8f

BY THOMAS BIRCH & SON, No. 1110 CHESNUT Street, above Eleventh Street.

M. THOMAS & SONS, NOS. 139 AND 141 S. FOURTH Street.

PANCOAST & WARNOCK, AUCTIONEERS.

No. 240 MARKET STREET.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, ETC.

CARD TO THE PUBLIC.

The undersigned would call the attention of the trade, as well as the public, to the large and superior stock of

STERLING SILVER AND PLATED-WARE

To be found at their manufactory,

No. 35 South THIRD Street, and at the Wareroom, No. 1126 CHESNUT Street.

These goods are all of their own manufacture. As Mr. SMYTH is a practical workman, their PLATED and SILVER-WARE is superior to any in the market.

Having furnished some of the largest hotels in the country when he was the practical partner of the late firm known as Mead & Smyth, the goods can be seen in daily use, and will recommend themselves, at the following hotels:—

GIRARD HOUSE, Philadelphia.
LA PIERRE HOUSE, Philadelphia.
ASHLAND HOUSE, Philadelphia.
ST. CHARLES HOTEL, Pittsburg.
UNITED STATES HOTEL, Atlantic City, N. J.
NATIONAL HOTEL, Washington, D. C.

Although we keep constantly on hand a large and varied stock of the above goods, when desired they may be made to order of any given pattern, at short notice. SMYTH & ADAIR,

8 87 thstu3mrp] Manufactory, No. 35 S. THIRD St. Wareroom, No. 1126 CHESNUT Street.

LEWIS LADOMUS & CO.,

Diamond Dealers and Jewellers,

NO. 802 CHESNUT ST., PHILADELPHIA

Would invite the attention of purchasers to their large and handsome assortment of

DIAMONDS,
WATCHES,
JEWELRY,
SILVER-WARE,
ETC. ETC

ICE PITCHERS in great variety.

A large assortment of small STUDS, for eyelet holes, just received.

WATCHES repaired in the best manner, and guaranteed. 5 12 4p

WATCHES, JEWELRY.

W. W. CASSIDY,

NO. 12 SOUTH SECOND STREET,

Offers an entirely new and most carefully selected stock of

AMERICAN AND GENEVA WATCHES,
JEWELRY,
SILVER-WARE, AND FANCY ARTICLES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, suitable

FOR BRIDAL OR HOLIDAY PRESENTS

An examination will show my stock to be unsurpassed in quality and cheapness.

Particular attention paid to repairing. 8 16¾

G. RUSSELL & CO.,

NO. 22 NORTH SIXTH STREET,

IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN

FINE WATCHES,
FRENCH CLOCKS,
GOLD JEWELRY, AND
SOLID SILVER-WARE.

8 26¾

HENRY HARPER,

No. 520 ARCH Street

Manufacturer and Dealer in

WATCHES,
FINE JEWELRY,
SILVER-PLATED WARE, AND
8 13 SOLID SILVER-WARE.

AMERICAN WATCHES.—THE BEST IN THE WORLD.

Sold at factory prices by

C. & A. PEQUIGNOT,

WATCH CASE MANUFACTURERS,

No. 13 South SIXTH Street.

8 3] Manufactory, No. 22 South FIFTH Street.

The attention of dealers is called to our large stock.

GAS FIXTURES.

CALL AND BUY YOUR GAS FIXTURES from the manufacturers

VANKIRK & MARSHALL,
No. 912 ARCH Street.

VANKIRK & MARSHALL, No. 912 ARCH Street, manufacture and keep all styles of Gas Fixtures and Chandeliers; also refinish old fixtures.

VANKIRK & MARSHALL HAVE A COMplete stock of Chandeliers, Brackets, Portable Stands, and Bronzes, at No. 912 ARCH Street.

VANKIRK & MARSHALL, No. 912 ARCH Street give especial attention to fitting up Churches, Public Halls, and Dwellings. PIPE RUN AT THE LOWEST RATES.

GOLD, GILT, AND ELECTRO SILVER-plated Gas Fixtures, at VANKIRK & MARSHALL'S, No. 912 ARCH Street.

All work guaranteed to give satisfaction. None but first-class workmen employed. 8 12s2w mwf3m